

WEATHER FORECASTS
Victoria and vicinity—Slightly warmer; fair; not much change in temperature.
Vancouver and vicinity—Light to moderate winds; generally fair, and moderately warm.

The Daily Colonist.

COLONIST TELEPHONES	
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NO. 245—SIXTY-FOURTH YEAR

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1922

THIRTY-TWO PAGES

SEEK COMPLETE GRECIAN DEFEAT

Kemalist Envoy Balks at Allied Demand That Turkey Suspend Hostilities Pending Holding of Conference

ASSERTS RIGHT TO LIBERATE MOSLEMS

Joint Note of Allied Nations Discloses Desire to Come to Amicable Arrangement in Regard to Near East

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 23.—There is an apparent disposition on the part of the Kemalists to accept Great Britain's new terms regarding Thrace and other disputed points. They are not willing to give any pledges for the suspension of hostilities, while the peace conference is sitting.

The Kemalists insist, said Hamid Bey, the Nationalist representative, on the right to enter Thrace immediately in order to liberate the oppressed Moslem subjects.

"All we seek," he added, "is to maintain small forces in Thrace for psychological effect upon the Mohammedan world and to preserve order."

Demands Freedom
"It has been suggested," continued Hamid Bey, "that the Allies could only permit us to occupy Thrace under the supervision of an Allied control commission, but we cannot submit to such conditions. We must be free to do as we please."

DISPUTANTS TO DEAL DIRECT

Railway Companies and Shopmen Plan to Open Negotiations Soon—Board of Conciliation Has Heard Evidence

MONTREAL, Sept. 23.—A move toward direct negotiations between the railway shopmen and the Grand Trunk Railway Company and employees covered by the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and the International Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, adjourned after a meeting yesterday afternoon until next Wednesday.

The Board of Conciliation which has been sitting in connection with the wage dispute between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and employees covered by the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and the International Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, adjourned after a meeting yesterday afternoon until next Wednesday.

Freight handlers, station-men and others, station-men and freight clerks are the grades concerned in the dispute. In all about 7,000 men are affected.

PRaises JUBILEE'S X-RAY DEPARTMENT

President of Canadian Radiological Society Inspects Equipment at Local Hospital

The Royal Provincial Jubilee Hospital has the finest equipment he has seen on the continent, Dr. L. J. Carter, of Brandon, president of the Canadian Radiological Society, stated to Dr. K. K. Poynts, the radiologist at the institution, during his visit to the city on Thursday.

In the city at the same time as Dr. Carter was Dr. Reginald Morton, London, England, a specialist in X-ray and medical electricity, both men being on their way home from the recent convention of the Roentgen Ray Society at Los Angeles. They were shown the Jubilee Hospital equipment by Dr. Poynts, a radiologist of high standing, who is examiner for the Canadian Radiological Society, and councillor for the North American Radiological Society.

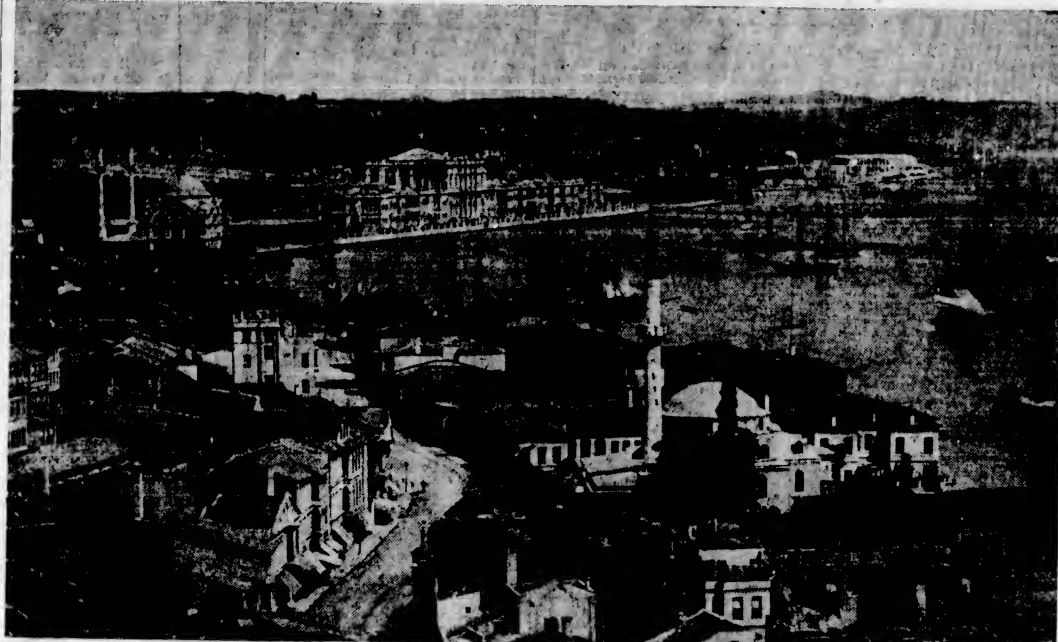
Dr. Carter at the convention dealt with the treatment of tonsils and adenoids by X-ray in place of surgical operations. Through the adoption of this method, he says, the risk attendant upon the use of anaesthetics and the performing of operations is done away with, there being no danger from the use of X-ray if it is in competent hands. Dr. Withers, of New York, has advanced this form of treatment, and has handled over 6,000 cases without a single accident and with 87 per cent of cures.

Dr. Morton spoke before the convention on the X-ray treatment of cancer, telling of the results of his experience in this regard. He describes them as epoch-making, pointing out that definite cures of superficial and deep-seated cancers have been brought about. Dr. Morton will address the Vancouver Medical Society some time this week.

Today a party of about thirty men returning from the Los Angeles convention will arrive in Victoria. Dr. Poynts will meet them and accompany them to Vancouver.

Costly Conflagration
FORT DODGE, Ia., Sept. 23.—Fire starting in the shipping room on the fourth floor of the Boston Store here early today caused damage estimated at \$500,000.

Sultan May Reign Again at the Golden Horn



Constantinople, Which, Under the Terms Decided Upon at the Allied Conference, and to Be Submitted to Turkish Nationalist Leader, Mustapha Kemal Pasha, Will Once Again Be Centre of the Turkish Empire of the East.

PLOT TO ATTACK ALLIES IN REAR

ROME, Sept. 23.—A Kemal-ist insurrection is being organized in Thrace, according to The Messagero, to attack the Allies in Constantinople in the rear while the Kemal-ist army from Asia Minor is advancing, thus taking the Allies between two fires.

Fears are expressed, says the newspaper, that Smyrna, the city will also be Constantinople.

CURTAIN DOWN ON RECORD FAIR

Two Thousand Visitors Applaud Entertainers in Making Last Day a Success—V.W.I. Banquet

A splendid programme was arranged to mark the closing of the Fall Fair at the Willows yesterday. Special concerts were given in the Automobile and Main Building, and afternoon attractions were also staged.

Fine weather favored the event, and there was no dismantling of any of the exhibits or attractions allowed during the day, so that those who had postponed their visit until the last day were allowed to see the exhibition in detail.

Stockbreeders, usually unwilling to put on more than one stock parade during an exhibition, generously agreed to another parade yesterday afternoon, and the visitors to the fair grounds were given an opportunity of seeing some of the highly-commissioned stock, which has contributed in making the fair, from an exhibitor's point of view, a most successful one.

Continued on page 14

Relief for Refugees
WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The assuring advice as to the progress of relief work among refugees from Smyrna reached the State Department from Rear Admiral Bristol at Constantinople. Sufficient stores were available to meet the immediate need, the message said.

RE-ESTABLISHMENT DUTY OF DOMINION

Amputation Association Objects to "Handicap Section" to Provincial Departments of Labor

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 23.—In again accepting the presidency of the Association, Captain (Rev.) E. E. Lambert, Toronto, who was re-elected president of the Amputation Association at today's session of the annual convention, spoke of the loyalty of his fellow officers which had been a golden thread binding the Association together.

A final resolution was passed protesting against a reported move to attach what is known as the "handicap section" of the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment to the various Provincial Departments of Labor. It was urged that the re-establishment of disabled soldiers was a matter of responsibility for the Federal Government.

The Government at Ottawa will be petitioned at once to pay to Miss Madeline Jaffray of Galt, Ontario, the pension awarded her by the Parliamentary committee last May. She is the only woman member of the organization, having lost one foot while serving as a nurse in France.

A. Palmer, Winnipeg, was elected vice-president, and A. Rutledge, Toronto, Dominion secretary-treasurer.

Plan Pourparlers On Points at Issue

International Problems Affecting Interests of Britain and the United States Soon to Be Discussed—Activities of Yankee Prohibition Navy to Fore

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—A number of important international problems, including the activities of the prohibition navy, and perhaps the question of the Near Eastern disturbances, are to be discussed here soon between representatives of the American and British Governments.

Coincidentally with the adjournment of Congress, leaving President Harding free to devote greater attention to foreign relations, and with the return of Secretary Hughes from Brazil, Sir Auckland Geddes, the British Ambassador, has come back to Washington from his summer embassy quarters at Dark Harbor, Maine, and is urged to be prepared for a series of conferences with American officials early next week.

Near East Problem
The British are said to feel that they have a right to expect at least the moral support of this Government in so much of the British policy as involves keeping the Dardanelles open to the world.

In British quarters it is declared that in the Paris peace negotiations the American fully supported the decision to internationalize the Straits and

other declarations of purely American policies touching China, Mesopotamia, and other sections of the world, all declaratory of the "open door" principle, are regarded in British circles as laying down her accord with the British Dardanelles policy.

Seizure Policy
The activity of the American prohibition agents involving seizure of British ships outside the three-mile limit, have reached a stage where it is indicated they can no longer fail to receive treatment diplomatically. The British Government is expected to seek at once some understanding with the United States Department on that subject.

Canadian Pacific Executives Will Attend Luncheon
Mr. E. W. Beatty, K.C., president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and Mr. D. C. Coleman, vice-president of Western Lines, will be the guests of honor at the Monday luncheon of the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce, to be held at the Dominion Hotel tomorrow. An invitation to attend the luncheon has been accepted by telegram.

BLAMES OFFICIALS
Grand Jury's Report on Herrin Massacre Raps State and Local Authorities—More Indictments

MARIION, Ill., Sept. 23.—The special Grand Jury investigating the twenty-two killings at the Lester Strip Mine, June 21 and 22, today returned 155 additional indictments, bringing the total up to 214.

The report declared the "State Administration" undoubtedly realized the acute situation at Herrin and asserted the "Adjutant-General's office and the Sheriff alternated in passing responsibility with neither taking decisive action to prevent disorders and protect property."

RAILWAY SHOPMEN'S STRIKE CONSPIRACY, U. S. COURT HOLDS

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Holding the railway shopmen's strike a conspiracy in restraint of trade, in interference with interstate commerce and carriage of the mails because "where minds meet together on such a purpose, a conspiracy exists without a word being spoken," Judge James H. Wilkeson, in United States District Court today sustained the government's plea for a country-wide temporary injunction against striking railroad crafts.

The decision was hailed as one of the most significant for law and order ever rendered into the records of the judiciary by Attorney-General Harry Daugherty. Donald R. Richberg, of counsel for the shopmen, said he would take an appeal at once from the ruling of the court.

Turk May Re-enter Europe, But Straits To Remain Neutral

Allied Conference Agrees Upon Terms to Be Offered Nationalist Leader, Kemal Pasha—Acceptance of Proposals Will See End to Near East Crisis

PLAN EARLY CONFERENCE TO SIGN PEACE TREATY

PARIS, Sept. 23.—The return of Turkey to Europe was assured tonight when Great Britain, France and Italy, at the final session of the Allied conference, unanimously agreed to concede Nationalist peace terms.

The Turkish claims to Eastern Thrace to the Maritza River, and including the ancient Turkish capital of Adrianople, were approved as peace terms that can be supported by France, Great Britain and Italy in a joint invitation sent to Mustapha Kemal Pasha, the Nationalist leader, to a peace conference to be held at Venice at the earliest possible date.

The Kemalists must agree in return not to enter the present neutral zone along the Straits, nor make any crossing elsewhere, and must accept complete freedom of the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmora and the Bosphorus preferably under the League of Nations.

The invitation which was cabled tonight by M. Poincare to Kemal Pasha personally, urges an immediate meeting of the Allies and the Turkish and Greek generals at Mudania to formulate terms of an armistice pending the conference.

It is regarded as virtually certain that Kemal will accept the conditions, and a reply is expected from Smyrna in a day or two.

Admission to League
In addition to other concessions, Turkey is promised the support of the League of Nations and also withdrawal of the Allied troops from Constantinople as soon as peace becomes effective.

The Allied decision came as a big surprise, for as late as noon British officials declared that Great Britain would not approve any of the Turkish claims in advance of the peace conference.

The change in this policy came in the afternoon exchange of many messages between Lord Curzon and Premier Lloyd George and several long telephone messages, which delayed the final session from two o'clock to five.

Although the British tonight insist that their chief demand, namely, freedom of the straits, is embodied in the conditions, it is generally conceded that this unanimous decision marks a reversal of policy on the part of Great Britain, and is considered here a victory for French diplomacy.

Sees Crisis Past
Mr. Poincare expressed the belief that the Near East crisis is over and that all danger of a clash is past.

It is assumed that the British troops will remain at Chanak pending the peace conference. A broad neutral zone will divide eastern Thrace from Greece and Bulgaria in the treaty terms, which will be decided at the conference. Both Jugo-Slavia and Rumania insisted upon this provision before they consented to the return of Turkey to Europe, although it is not mentioned in the note.

It is thought probable that the Turkish military forces in Thrace and Adrianople will be rigidly limited, and that the strictest guarantees will be exacted for the Greek minorities in these places.

The probability of a Turkish attack on the British position at Chanak was given as the reason why the joint note was cabled immediately after the conference tonight.

Neutral Zone
While agreeing virtually to all the Turkish claims, Lord Curzon insisted upon preservation of the neutral zones on the Asiatic side of the straits. The pledge is exacted from Kemal to observe these zones and not to cross the straits or the Sea of Marmora until peace is signed.

The previous contention of Great Britain that Allied troops should continue to occupy Gallipoli is not mentioned in the note, but it is probable that a small Allied force will remain temporarily on the Peninsula.

The Greek forces are to retire from Eastern Thrace and Adrianople to a line to be fixed by the Allied generals in agreement with the Greek and Turkish military authorities. The meeting to arrange an armistice is expected to be held at Mudania within a few days. Admission of Turkey to the League of Nations, which the Allies pledge themselves to support, is not expected until the Assembly meeting of next year.

In Agreement
Complete agreement between M. Poincare, Lord Curzon and Count Sforza was reached after a three and a half hour session. It is considered the more surprising because of the virtual decision, last night, that separate notes would have to be sent the Ankara government for the reason that Great Britain was not willing to bind herself in advance to any definite terms sufficient to attract Kemal Pasha to a peace conference.

The phraseology of that part of the note regarding Thrace is commented upon, as it sets forth that the three governments view with favor the desire of Turkey to recover Thrace, but support to this end is conditioned on the Ankara government's promise not to send troops into the neutral zones pending the peace conference.

ATLANTA SWEEP BY DESTRUCTIVE BLAZE

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 23.—After doing damage generally estimated by the police and fire department officials at from \$700,000 to \$1,500,000, a fire that started in the heart of Atlanta's retail business district about midnight apparently had been brought under control shortly before 2 o'clock this morning.

SOVIETS ENGAGE WHITE FORCES

Warfare Resumed in Vladivostok Area With Invaders in Attack Upon Railroad—Population Flees

VLADIVOSTOK, Sept. 23.—Fighting between the Soviet forces and troops of the White, or Vladivostok anti-Soviet government, began today near Spassk, a town about 100 miles north of Vladivostok, on the Ussuri Railroad, near Lake Hanka. Soviet airplanes bombed Spassk.

The population of Spassk is fleeing. Three airplanes attached to the White forces are active in opposing the Soviet invaders, who, besides dropping bombs, dropped a number of proclamations declaring that if the White soldiers did not cease their opposition and join the Reds by October 15 they would be punished.

EXPECT SHUFFLE IN RANKS OF LIBERALS

With Retirement of Charles Campbell, Provincial Secretary, Speculation Rife as to Successor

VANCOUVER, Sept. 23.—A shuffle is expected in the Liberal Provincial ranks. Mr. Charles Campbell, who has been executive secretary for the Liberal party in the Province for the past twelve years, and is also a member of the National Liberal Council at Ottawa, is resigning from office.

Mr. Campbell says that during the time the party was in opposition in the Dominion and Province, he devoted considerable time to party affairs in general. Now that the Liberals are in power both at Ottawa and Victoria, he feels that he owes it to himself and his family to devote his time to his own personal affairs.

Mr. Brenton S. Brown is the man mentioned in Vancouver as the likely successor to Mr. Campbell as secretary.

There seems every likelihood that there will be a contest for the presidency. Mr. M. A. Macdonald, K.C., who has been president for seven or eight years, has no announcement to make, but it is understood that he will seek re-election.

ZION'S JUDGMENT

Whip He Used to Lash Horse Made Instrument of Punishment of Farmer in Voliva's City

ZION, Ill., Sept. 23.—Arrested for beating his horse until the blood ran down the animal's sides, Clarence O. Ellis, a farmer, was sentenced to receive ten lashes with his own whip today.

The sentence was carried out by Theodore Becker, chief of police, after which the man was set free.

WILHELM WEDS

November 9 Is Tentative Date on Which Former Kaiser Will Be Married

BERLIN, Sept. 23.—The wedding of former Kaiser Wilhelm to Princess Feodora, of Reuss, has been tentatively fixed for November 9, according to an announcement in well-informed quarters today.

Public lists have been opened in the shops at Potsdam for signatures of congratulation to the former Emperor.

New Safety Plane

DAYTON, Ohio, Sept. 23.—Perfection of a new "safety" airplane, which can be flown after four hours' training, was announced today by the Dayton Wright Airplane Co. Mechanism of the plane has been so simplified, the manufacturers assert, that the ship will guide itself after being taken into the air.

Big Jewelry Removal Sale Still Continues

Great Bargains in Diamonds, Jewelry, Watches, Cut Glass, Clocks, Silverware, Etc.

LADY'S WRIST WATCH

Solid Gold Octagon Watch, 15 jewelled, guaranteed movement, mounted on silk band with solid gold snap; \$42.50 regular price. Sale Price **\$31.50**

ALL GOODS REDUCED

1/4 to 1/2 Off

REGULAR MARKED PRICES

Mitchell & Duncan, Limited

JEWELERS, WATCHMAKERS, ETC.

Central Building Phone 675 View and Broad Streets
C. P. R. and B. C. Electric Watch Inspectors

PICKLING ONIONS

We have just received a supply of the above, 5 lbs. for **25¢**

TEL. 419 **SYLVESTER FEED CO.** 109 Yates



NO REGRETS

When you buy **Church's British Shoes** for this Fall or Winter wear. Made by British craftsmen from British tanned leather.

Special Sale Prices for This Week

MUNDAY'S, 642 Fort Street

James Bay Methodist Church

Cornet Mennie and Michigan Streets
Pastor, Rev. J. W. Baunby, B.A., D.D.—Phone 5788R

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 24

SUNDAY SCHOOL RALLY DAY

11 a.m.—Children's Service, "Wise Little Folk."
2:30 p.m.—Rally of School and Friends.
Program, "Thy Kingdom Come."
7:30 p.m.—Lantern Service, "The Crosses in Our Flag."
Good Music and a Hearty Welcome

The Economy Store

747 YATES STREET
(Next Door to Kirkham's Groceries)

Bankrupt Stock Sale

of Women's and Children's Wear, which offers many exceptional opportunities to purchase reliable merchandise for the family at Big Savings.

CORSETS

Made of finest pink coutil with or without elastic top; odd sizes to select from; yours may be here. Regular price up to \$7.50. Sale, at, pair.....**\$3.50**

CHILDREN'S SLEEPERS

"The Denton" Garments that are required right now. Regular value \$1.50. Economy Store Price **75¢**

WOMEN'S WINTER COATS, SKIRTS AND DRESSES

Coats worth up to \$37.00 for **\$16.95**
Dresses worth up to \$30.00 for **\$14.95**
Skirts worth up to \$7.50 for **\$3.95**

HOSIERY

Children's Pure Wool Cream Colored Hose, Sizes 6 to 8. Reg. \$1.00 for.....**45¢**

CONTINUED SALE OF BLOUSES

Of well known maker; silk crepe, cream or white voile, etc. Price.....**\$2.95**

WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR

At prices cut to pieces. Peerless and Turnbull made garments. Don't miss this opportunity.

Boys' and Girls' Wool Sweaters at **75¢**

Remember the Place—The New Economy Store. Watch for the signs 747 Yates Street

Mine Worker Killed

SYDNEY, N.S., Sept. 23.—Allan McDonald, 45, was instantly killed, and John J. McDougall was severely injured in a heavy fall of stone in No. 9 colliery, New Aberdeen, yesterday.

Enjoins Strikers

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Judge James H. Wilkinson today granted Attorney-General Daugherty's petition for a nationwide temporary injunction against the striking railway shopmen.



Above Imitators

No other laundry soap has the blend of strictly pure coconut oil and palm oil from our own plantations that gives Sunlight its wonderful washing power. Sunlight is all pure soap, with no adulterants, therefore it is the most economical soap you can buy.

LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, - TORONTO, ONT.

Britain Seeks Best Interests of Peace

Premier Lloyd George Explains Policy of Empire—Freedom of Seas and Prevention of War's Spread to Europe the Two Main Considerations

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The policy of Great Britain in the Near East is to establish the freedom of the Dardanelles under the supervision of the League of Nations, declared Premier Lloyd George in a statement at a conference with newspapermen this afternoon.

Mr. Lloyd George said that whatever steps the Government had taken to strengthen the military and naval forces at the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus had been dictated by two supreme considerations: "First, our anxiety as to the freedom of the seas between the Mediterranean and the Black Sea, and second, to prevent this exceptionally horrible war from spreading to Europe."

The Premier stated at the outset he would like to make it clear that any action that had been taken had nothing to do with the merits or demerits of the case under dispute between Greece and the Turks.

The British Government, said the Premier, had been impartial as between the Greeks and the Turks. He pointed out that a few weeks ago the Greeks threatened to march on Constantinople, and at that time General Harrington, the British general in chief command at Constantinople, had warned the Greeks in terms identical with the warning now given to Kemal Pasha.

Freedom of Straits

In dealing with the question of the freedom of the Straits, Mr. Lloyd George said that what had happened in the late war demonstrated how vital was the freedom of these narrow seas to the protection of commerce and to humanity in its broadest aspects.

The closing of the Straits by Turkey during the late war, he declared, was responsible for the disaster of one of our strongest allies and the defeat of Roumania, and prolonged the war by at least two years.

In pointing out Great Britain's impartiality, as shown by her warning to the Greeks, Mr. Lloyd George added: "We acted then in the interests of peace. The same motive is inspiring our action today." Mr. Lloyd George in his statement said: "In view of the misapprehension as to the character of the difficulties which have arisen in the Near East, I wish to make a statement as to the actual facts and position."

Beside the Question

"I should like at the very outset to make it clear that any action we have taken during the last few days has nothing to do with the merits or demerits of the dispute between the Greeks and the Turks. Whatever settlement is effected of either Anatolia or Thrace, that is a matter for determination by a conference between the Allies and the belligerents, and any steps we have taken to strengthen our military and naval forces in the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus have nothing whatever to do with any consideration of that kind. Our action has been dictated by two supreme considerations."

"One is our anxiety as to the freedom of the seas between the Mediterranean and the Black Sea. That is the first and primary consideration in directing our actions. What happened in the late war has demonstrated clearly to us how crucial the freedom of these narrow seas is to the security of the Empire and to the protection of our commerce and to humanity in its broadest aspects."

Perfidious Act

"The closing of the Straits against us by a power which owed probably more to Great Britain and certainly to Great Britain and France together, than to any other power in the world, was an act of perfidy which cost us dearly. It was directly responsible for the collapse of our most powerful ally in that quarter of the globe, and it was also responsible for the defeat of Roumania."

"These two disasters had the effect of prolonging the war at least two years and adding enormously to the loss of life and to the devastation and destruction which it will take many years, if not a whole generation, to repair. It is an essential condition of world peace that there shall be an effective guarantee for the freedom of those seas in the future."

"If peace were signed without the achievement of that object it would be equivalent to defeat in that part of the world."

"With that object in view the Allies prepared as the first condition of the armistice with Turkey signed October 30, 1918, the opening of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus and securing access to the Black Sea by Allied occupation of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus."

"For Roumania, a distinguished Roumanian told me the other day, the time has not come for that, and it is not necessary that we do so in order to explain or defend our policy."

"I merely dealt with the facts that one of the greatest commercial cities in the world had been practically devastated and that there have been massacres which in their horror are almost without example, even in that area."

"If any army which could not be restrained by its chiefs from perpetrating these outrages is permitted to cross into Europe to occupy Constantinople, what would be the population of hundreds of thousands of Armenians and Greeks and some thousands of Europeans, we have every reason to fear that there will be a repetition of those horrible incidents. If it spread into Thrace, where there is so much inflammable

Lloyd George Denies Any Exploitation Of the Dominions

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Premier Lloyd George today favored Reuters' Agency with an interview in regard to Canadian criticisms of the British Government's method of inviting the various Dominions to send contingents in the event of war with Turkey.

He emphatically denied that the Dominions in any way were being exploited for political purposes. He said there was no question of any such thing and such an impression was entirely unfounded.

The Premier said the Cabinet felt that the sacrifices which Australia and New Zealand had made in Gallipoli in the Great War entitled them to be consulted when the question of the freedom of the Dardanelles was involved. The Cabinet had decided that these Dominions were entitled to participate in the defence of the freedom of the Straits, and the Cabinet at the same time felt it was impossible to ask two Dominions to take part in the defence without inviting them to share in the responsibility. Thus Canada and South Africa had also been approached.

material, rivalries of Turks, Greeks, Hungarians and Serbians, there is no knowing what would happen. You might have a conflagration which would spread with a fury which could not easily be extinguished or arrested."

"There are many dangerous elements in that quarter of the world, and if you have a serious conflict of antagonistic races, maddened by the rooted hatred of centuries breaking out, you would have once more war in Europe, and it must not be forgotten that the Great War of 1914 began in the Balkans."

Taking No Sides

"We have been quite impartial, as between the Greeks and the Turks. The Greeks, when they occupied the southern corner of Asia Minor, complained that we were allowing the Turkish bandits to organize under the protection of our flag in the Chanak area, and once they entered that zone with a view of displacing the bandits, we warned them off and they had to leave."

A few weeks ago the Greeks threatened to march on Constantinople. They brought up a division of troops from Asia Minor in order to cross the Tchaatalla lines and enter the Straits. Kemal Pasha, however, from a military point of view, found a formidable counter stroke to the Turkish menace in Smyrna. But, in order to do so, they would have had to cross the neutral zone and enter the city which was occupied by the Allies."

"The French occupied the Tchaatalla line, but the general was the commander-in-chief of the Allied forces. He warned the Greeks in terms identical with those used to Mustafa Kemal Pasha in the Chanak area, namely, that he could not permit them to enter the neutral zone."

"We do not wish to hold Gallipoli and Chanak in the interests of Great Britain alone. We do not consider Great Britain alone should have the sole responsibility there. We believe those important shores should be held under the auspices of the League of Nations in the interest of all nations alike."

Consistent Policy

"I again repeat what we just heard from Sir Charles Harrington, that the proclamation he issued to the Greeks was identical with that issued to Mustafa Kemal Pasha. Therefore, so far as the neutral zone is concerned, we have been impartial in our attitude toward the Greeks and the Turks. We have acted in the interests of peace in order to remove the danger of having war spread into Europe. The same motives are inspiring our action today. It is suggested that we are provoking a conflict by staying at Chanak. It is essential in the opinion of our military advisers to hold Chanak in order to protect the freedom of the Straits for unarmed vessels. Armed ships could pass and repass what we call the neutral zone. Peaceable merchantmen could not pass, and therefore, in the opinion of our military advisers it is essential that Chanak be held in order to secure the real freedom of the Straits for the purpose of peaceable intercourse between the Mediterranean and the Black Sea."

"For Roumania, a distinguished Roumanian told me the other day, the time has not come for that, and it is not necessary that we do so in order to explain or defend our policy."

"I merely dealt with the facts that one of the greatest commercial cities in the world had been practically devastated and that there have been massacres which in their horror are almost without example, even in that area."

Rees Tariff's Death

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 23.—Asked what the issue will be in 1923, former Governor James M. Cox, of Ohio, and Democratic nominee for President in 1920, declared today in his first address since his return from an extensive tour of Europe, made before the City Club, that "the people this year will be asked to elect a Congress that will undo the present tariff monstrosity."

BANDITS LOOT BANK

Union Bank at Melita Dynamited and Large Sum Stolen—Interfering Editor Shot.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 23.—One man was wounded and \$7,000 in currency and some Victory Bonds were secured in the robbery of the Melita, Man., branch of the Union Bank of Canada early today.

The bandits, six in number, used four charges of explosive to force the vault door. They were about to open the inner door, when Rev. Thomas Beveridge, editor of The Melita Enterprise, aroused by the explosions, surprised them in their work. He was told to "keep away," but when he refused four shots were fired at him, the fourth wounding him in the foot.

Without further effort to gain access to the inner door of the vault, the men fled, the bank and are presumed to have escaped in an automobile, heading for the United States boundary.

PEACE STILL IN BALANCE

While Paris Advances Paint Brighter Picture of Near East Situation, London Receives Disquieting Reports

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Notwithstanding assurances from Paris that the prospects for peace in the Near East are brightening, ugly reports continue to come from Constantinople, and several more units of the Atlantic fleet, including the battleship Revenge, have been ordered to prepare for service in the Dardanelles.

The favorable side of the picture is presented by the Paris correspondent of The Times, who reports that the French naval commander, Admiral Dumesnil, sent his government a most reassuring dispatch concerning his interview with Mustafa Kemal Pasha. He said he found the Turks "entirely tractable and ready to enter negotiations without delay."

Doubts Attack
The same correspondent says the report submitted by General Pele, French High Commissioner, who also saw Mustafa Kemal, "is represented as by no means alarming," and adds that the danger of a Kemalist attack on the Straits is regarded as small.

The Times thinks this should neutralize the apprehension over yesterday's reports that Mustafa Kemal had given the Allies a 48-hour ultimatum.

The Morning Post is also hopeful. It asserts that the Allies have good grounds to believe that Mustafa Kemal does not intend to attack any Allied troops and that he lacks the necessary heavy artillery to oppose the British.

British Secure
According to The Post's naval expert, there is little reason to fear the Turks will be able to make the Straits untenable for the fleet by their heavy guns.

Among the latest dispatches from the Near East, many of which are more or less slighted in a report to The Times that large forces of Kemalist cavalry have reached Adramytti from Smyrna, moving toward the neutral, Adramytti is fifty miles southeast of Chanak, near the Gulf of Adramytti.

Another report states that the Turkish officers in Bigda communicated with the British commander in Chanak, asking to be informed of the precise lines of the neutral zone. This was given, and the Turks, according to the report, assured the British they had no orders nor intentions yet to violate the neutrality of the zone.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—A Reuter dispatch from Geneva says that the Australian and South African delegates to the meeting of the League of Nations have sided with Mr. Nansen in favor of the League intervening in the Near East dispute.

Sir Joseph Cook, of Australia, thought the moral force of the League, supported by public opinion, could delimit the neutral zone and ensure the protection of the Straits. He hoped the League would adopt this solution for bringing peace.

SECURE REMAINS OF PRE-HISTORIC AGE

Alberta Fossils of Giant Amphibians of Reptile Age Are Found by Chicago Scientists

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Fossil remains of several dinosaurs found in Alberta are to be turned over to the Field Museum of Natural History, Professor H. S. Riggs, Associate Curator of Geology, who returned today from Alberta, announced. The party of dinosaur hunters was made up of six paleontologists who worked in the canon of the Red Deer River, about 125 miles west of Calgary.

An almost complete skeleton of a duck-billed dinosaur was discovered. Other finds included the scattered bones of a crested dinosaur and a flesh-eating reptile about as large as a crocodile.

"These animals lived at a period before the Rocky Mountains were formed," Professor Riggs said. "It was a time when there was a tropical climate in Alberta, when there was heavy vegetation and redwood trees. At that time an arm of the sea extended from the Gulf of Mexico north and connected with the Arctic Ocean."

Many of the bones weighed 2,500 pounds or more, Professor Riggs said, and many were in inaccessible places, making it necessary to build roads over the hills before they could be moved.

SASKATOON WELCOMES THEIR EXCELLENCIES

SASKATOON, Sept. 23.—Two thousand citizens of Saskatoon gathered at the University last night when Baron Byng of Vimy, Governor-General of Canada, was tendered a public reception.

His Excellency was presented with addresses of welcome from the City of Saskatoon by Mayor Howard McConnell, and from the University of Saskatchewan by Sir Frederick Haultain, the Chancellor.

It's Just Like This!

If you were going to buy out a business, you would want an inventory—so you could check up and see that full value was there. You would not simply size up the building on the outside—and take someone's word that what was on the inside would serve your purpose! Dollars are like bullets—they'll go astray unless you have a clear vision of what you're shooting at. Measure value by what's there—and then compare cost.



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PHOTOGRAPH ECLIPSE

English Party in Australia Secured Fine Views—Professor Chant Pleased With Observations

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Professor G. A. Chant, of the University of Toronto, one of the astronomers who went to Australia to witness the eclipse of the sun, has telegraphed to The Melbourne Herald from Waillo, Australia, according to a Reuter dispatch from Melbourne, stating the total eclipse exceeded five minutes. During this time 100 photographs were taken, including a series of the sun as seen in polarized light and figures of mysterious shadow bands.

The general feeling among the astronomers who viewed the eclipse is that the observations were satisfactory. Professor Chant says, the English party particularly being delighted.

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\$2.50 per Half Cord

Prompt Delivery
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U. S. Airmen Killed

BALTIMORE, Sept. 23.—Lieut. Patton and Lieut. Hanson, both of the United States Marine Corps, Quantico, Va., were instantly killed this afternoon at Logan Field, when their machine was into a tall spin and dropped about 600 feet to the ground.



AFTER ALL IS SAID

No matter how attractive the course is served, nor how careful the roast is prepared, it's the quality of the meat that counts. If you want meat that is fresh and tender, delicately flavored, and of prime quality, try patronizing the New England Market.

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Choice Beef Sausage, lb. 12 1/2¢	Mutton Stew, lb. 10¢
Choice Corned Beef, lb. 10¢	Minced Beef, lb. 10¢

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Sunday, September 24, 1922

EMPIRE SOLIDARITY

Mr. Meighen's arraignment of the Federal Government over its attitude on the Near Eastern question will give cause to many to think very seriously about the effect of such official indecision on the country's prestige. There can be no doubt that the Conservative leader estimates the situation correctly in saying that all Great Britain asks for from the Overseas Dominions is an expression of opinion as to the justice of her cause in her dealings with the Turkish Nationalists. The Treaty of Sevres is involved, a treaty to which this country is a party, and it is logical to suppose that Britain before taking any action should decide to learn if her attitude as representative of the Empire as a whole on the Council of the League of Nations has the moral, and, if necessary, the material support of her Overseas Dominions. Primarily the question of moral support is involved, for we do not understand that in the British Government's communication to Ottawa there is any request for troops. Britain simply wants to know if she may expect loyal co-operation, and, seemingly, she yet awaits an answer so far as this country is concerned.

Britain has her answer, however, from the hearts of patriots throughout the land, for offers of material assistance have poured in from every quarter of this Dominion. If war, unhappily, eventuates the Government, with the example of the Boer War recalled, cannot delay a moment in giving expression to the wishes of patriotic Canada, for otherwise its political existence would be immediately jeopardized. In a case like the present it would be well that any Government should have the courage of its convictions. When war is imminent, and rapid decisions must be made when parliaments are not in session, it is to governments that people look to interpret their attitude. Canada, in a minor way, could assist in preventing war by making it known there is complete solidarity in the British attitude towards Turkey, but she has yet to make this decision officially. There is no doubt whatever as to the viewpoint of public opinion. There is no desire in any quarter for war, but when principles are at stake and the old question of the violation of treaties is again raised the solidarity of the British race will remain unquestioned. It is that solidarity, in the circumstances, which the Liberal Government at Ottawa should affirm.

PROBLEM OF DISABILITIES

The Convention of the Amputation Association, held in Vancouver, came to many valuable conclusions affecting the cases of men permanently disabled in the Great War, and some of these can hardly fail to commend themselves to the Government. That dealing with the desirability of permanent pensions, not susceptible to diminution, is important and the adoption of this course would do a good deal to put an end to the feeling of unrest which exists among those who are known as disabled, and especially those who have suffered the loss of limbs, or labor under the other handicaps in civil life imposed by the experiences of war. Four years after the war the Government should know what disabilities are permanent. In amputation cases it has no difficulty whatever in ascertaining, and the practice whereby the pensions given to such cases should be subject to intermittent change is a wrong one. The pension system as it exists has been a contributory cause to the difficulties which have lain in the way of rehabilitation, whereas it should be one of the chief auxiliary forces.

There is sound wisdom in the proposal of the Amputation Association that there should be a reorganization of the entire scheme of veteran craft shops. These have not, by any means, fully achieved their purpose in the scheme of rehabilitation. The Liberal Party now in power at Ottawa is pledged, by the terms of its platform of 1919, to insure that soldiers permanently disabled are trained for some useful occupation selected by themselves. It is pledged, too, to insure that after such training they will be assisted by the Government in obtaining employment at a rate of remuneration adequate to the services rendered in such employment. It is true these were pre-election promises, but they are of a character which the country as a whole wishes to see fulfilled, and whatever deficiencies there have been in the re-establishment policies of the past should be rectified.

Yet another resolution of the Amputation Association which deserves emphasis is that dealing with the employment of disabilities in the Government service, both Federal and Provincial. The request is one for common justice, for governments have a solemn duty in this phase of rehabilitation. There is sound, practical

wisdom in most of the solutions for problems affecting disabled men voiced by the Amputation Association. In what it has advocated it can count on the support of public opinion and can bring the pressure of that opinion to bear on both Federal and Provincial enactments. It is time, four years after the war has ended, that this question of the right way to deal with disabilities should be finally settled. It is a reproach to the country that there is legitimate ground for dissatisfaction after governments have had so long a period of probation in handling the subject.

JOHNSON STREET BRIDGE

When the latest money by-law was passed providing a sum of over \$100,000 for the construction of the Johnson Street bridge, beyond the original estimates, the ratepayers were given assurances that this would be all the money needed to complete the structure and put it in operation. There have been requests from time to time for complete financial details involving all expenditures on this undertaking, and to some extent these have been furnished, but the ratepayers do not know now what is the exact financial situation, or, in other words, if there is absolute assurance that there is ample money available for all purposes of the structure. The bridge, according to present arrangements, is costing in the neighborhood of \$800,000. That sum is sufficient, in fact, we believe a bridge adequate in all particulars could have been secured and installed for half a million dollars. The question now is will \$800,000 be sufficient? We ask for information, and it is knowledge to which the people of Victoria have a right.

What is wanted is the publication of full figures dealing with the finances of the bridge, the amount of money available for the work which yet remains to be done, and an accurate estimate of the cost yet to be incurred before the entire structure is in complete operation. In asking for this we are not sounding any note of alarm, or even hinting at the possibility that another money by-law will have to be submitted to the people. For the purpose, however, of setting at rest any doubts that may exist the City Council should publish an authoritative statement, for it is the responsible party in the premises. Engineers' estimates of construction costs must always be allowed a certain latitude. It was found that there was an under-estimate of the amount of money that would be involved in the case of the Johnson Street structure, and the people were asked to make good the deficiency. In the money by-law for that purpose the deficiency was provided for and an additional sum was added so as to make assurance doubly sure that all the money necessary would be available. The cause of the present request for information is to ascertain that with the stage now reached in the undertaking, the cost up-to-date is well within the estimates, as it should be in the light of the assurances given to the ratepayers.

A CARDINAL PRINCIPLE

We have always understood it to be a cardinal principle of British criminal law that no man can be tried twice for the same offence, or, in other words, that the effect of acquittal is to relieve the prisoner of all future charges in respect of the same offence. Certain proceedings developing out of recent occurrences in our courts make it apparent that modernity of thought believes it can improve on the well-tried practices of the past, practices which have been interwoven with our constitution and which must fall or flourish with it. During the Great War many onslaughts were made on the liberty of the subject. It was realized then that the emergency was vital and called for exceptional measures. Out of patriotism many of these onslaughts were borne; some were resisted in the courts and with success. The time would seem to have come now to reaffirm the essential principles of our law and to restore it to that position it should enjoy as a bulwark of liberty.

There are in these times too many encroachments, and particularly by government, on individual freedom. An attempt to try a criminal again for an offence in which a verdict of acquittal has been rendered is a case in point. This is a practice that cannot be too vigorously resisted, and since the courts are there to uphold the dignity of the law we believe that it can be left to them to prevent any nullification of the achievements of their great predecessors. Attempts to infringe on cardinal principles of our criminal law are usually the product of impetuousness, or recklessness, or ignorance, or perhaps of all three combined. Such attempts afford a somewhat tragic sidelight on the tyranny of a professedly democratic age. In passing we may say that if there is one principle of our law which has been evolved through the ages that should be held inviolate it is that by which a prisoner once acquitted on a criminal charge cannot again be tried in respect of the same offence.

ASIA REPORTS ARRIVAL

The Empress of Asia reported yesterday to the Canadian Pacific shore office here that she would reach Queen's Wharf at 3 a.m. Monday. As services will be put after 6 o'clock, the liner should be through the station and berthed at Rithet's between 7:30 and 8 o'clock.

Letters to the Editor

No letter to the editor will be inserted except over the proper signature and address of the writer. This rule admits of no exceptions.

The Turks in Europe

Sir,—Many generations have passed away and the civilized world has not yet awakened. Many years ago our ancestors fought to establish humanity for all the world. But we are trying to abandon it. The reason for this is that all the European nations were in accord at the start but when the finish was in sight these nations developed different views. The chief cause is jealousy among these nations, and this jealousy is going against their own liberty and humanity. This is plain to everyone today.

At the beginning of the Great European War the Allies all agreed and furnished an alliance together to fight for liberty and to give justice to all the small nations. And all agreed together that when they secured victory they would punish the tyrant barbarians. Also they promised to the people that they would drive the Turks out of Europe. But they have failed to do it on account of jealousy. What happened when the Armistice was signed with their Central enemies? The war with Turkey was still unfinished. Then the Allies asked Greece to send forces to the Dardanelles to fight the Turks. The Allies asked Greece to do this because Greece had co-operated with them in the Great Offensive up to the time that the Armistice was signed on November 11th, 1918. The Greeks with the Allied encouragement sent forces to the Dardanelles and Asia Minor, of course, with the help of the Allies. Then they first occupied Smyrna and the surrounding districts. For a period of three years the Greek forces had a very successful offensive in Asia Minor. But unfortunately this successful campaign of the Greeks failed within the last few days. The reason for this is, as I said above, jealousy between the Allies. Today the Allies are disagreeing among themselves. Some of them support the Greeks and some support the Turks. Great Britain, being one of the nations that stands for justice and humanity, still supports the Greek nations. The Turks, as is well known, have signed a separate treaty with France and Italy what long ago, while Greece and Great Britain are still burdened with the problem of war with Turkey. Still the fact remains that the Greeks have been driven out of Asia Minor.

Now what steps are the Allies going to take against the Turks? Will they allow the Turks to control the Dardanelles and Bosphorus? It is known all over the world that the Dardanelles is one of the strongest and most dangerous war centres. These two places cost Great Britain and the Allies hundreds of thousands of lives to hold in the Great European War. Will the Allies once again allow the Turks to crush and butcher Christians under their rule? Will they permit the Turks to hold Constantinople when the greatest European conflict was to hold it? Now the main thing is for humanity to protect the millions of Christian souls in the Near East. The only way to do this is for all the Allies to get behind one another and demand justice and humanity.

CONSTANTINE PASSAS

Windoor Hotel, Victoria, B. C., Sept. 23, 1922.

The Near East

Sir,—Compared with the lasting effect of past events, the memory of man is a short and evanescent thing. But to those who have with them the reverent remembrance of the Great War, with its aftermath of misery and poverty, of war widows and fatherless children, of shattered and disabled mankind, the memory of the Dardanelles is a living thing. It is the memory of the Dardanelles, the possibility of a recurrence of all these things cannot but be contemplated with horror and dread.

Yet it would seem that there are still some few amongst us to whom all these things are as naught. Such ill-timed and unwarranted optimism for participation in another European conflict has recently appeared in the daily press would seem, however, to be principally confined to certain gentlemen who have announced their willingness and desire to command non-existent battalions of fighting men for service overseas in an adventure the consequences of which cannot be foreseen.

To this type of mind, so ready to rush into beligerent and self-glorifying publicity, no doubt a safe job at good pay, well behind the lines, with the privilege of ordering some thousands of their fellow men to slaughter and be slaughtered, is not without its attractions. In fact, such a job is the only one that the public of their readiness and willingness for another war would indicate a preference for the emoluments of military activity rather than their respect for the peaceful service of peace.

The quiet and dignified spirit which has characterized the returned men's organizations of this country is a credit to the public at large, while awaiting the trend of events at present materializing in Europe, might well be pointed to as an example to the public who have recently inflicted the public with self advertisement of super-patriotic sentiments which so far, and rightly so, have awakened no sympathetic echo or corresponding enthusiasm from the public at large.

H. A. BOWDEN

119 Moss Street, Victoria, B. C., Sept. 23, 1922.

Imperial Politics

Sir: There appears to be an impression abroad here that when Premier Lloyd George sent out his invitation to all the Dominions of the British Empire to send a contingent to the Dardanelles, that old England was asking for help, and that if we sent a contingent we would be "going to the help of Mother Country." May I suggest that this is a fallacious idea.

When Canada and the other Dominions within the British Empire severally attached their respective signatures to the Peace of Versailles they each, in fact, became an individual nation, within certain limitations. When, at the Imperial Conference, following the peace, the Dominions demanded a voice in the foreign policy of the Empire, and this was fully conceded (and as a result the British Empire was transformed into a confederation of nations), another step was thereby taken towards acknowledgment of the separate nationhood of each of the Dominions. So long as the foreign policy was directed exclusively by

Great Britain, she alone expected to bear the responsibility of the enforcement or carrying out thereof, but when the Dominions have a share in the directing of that foreign policy, they must assume the responsibility of a grown-up person who desires to have his voice heard, and I think the invitation of Lloyd George was more in the nature of a notification that the policy which the Dominions helped to shape was in danger of being challenged, and they are, as a matter of course, expected to do their part to maintain it.

To some it may seem strange that the direct of Greece by Turkey in Asia Minor should concern us, and moreover should warrant the apparently serious views held by England as to call for the participation of the Dominions, and her statement that if necessary she would act alone, without the aid of her past European and American Allies. There is really more behind it than meets the eye, and all those accustomed to study foreign politics can see little items here and there, each of which have a meaning, and if put together can have a very serious meaning, even though in themselves the items may seem innocuous. I will try and put the situation before your readers as far as I can gather, though there is no doubt that the foreign office in England has a good deal of information which, of course, cannot be made public at present.

It will be recalled that at the late Genoa conference a bombshell was thrown into the conference by the announcement of a treaty between Germany and Soviet Russia. At that time it was alleged that there was a secret military treaty attached to the "open" documents exhibited. The North China Daily Herald published in June or July a copy of this alleged "secret" treaty (of which I have a copy and will be glad to let you have it if you think the Canadian public should be informed), and amongst the terms thereof, are that Germany shall reorganize the Soviet Russian army, and officer it. Germany shall supply all guns and small arms, one-third of which shall be of the Russian pattern and two-thirds of the German pattern. That 500 aeroplanes shall be supplied and other military equipment, and that an arsenal shall be established near Afghanistan.

It will be recalled that the Mohammedans of India have been restless of late, and an Indian statesman was sent by the Indian Government to Canada and other Dominions to request the full acknowledgment of the British status of Indians by granting them the franchise. Was there any connection in this request with the desire that British India may want to ensure the loyalty of all non-Moslem Indians in case of need? Of course, Premier Oliver, who is accustomed to view our international relations from the horizon of a farm in the Delta, cannot see it, and according to the Indian statesman, Premier Oliver gave him a rather cool answer, which may and may not be fraught with future consequences. It was recently announced by the Turkish Nationalists that they have a treaty of alliance with Soviet Russia; and some little time ago, on the question of the possibility of France making a move on the Ruhr coal country in case Germany failed to meet her reparations obligations, Soviet Russia announced that she could not be "indifferent." Soviet Russia is also demanding a voice in the final settlement of the Dardanelles question.

The differences between Russia and Japan have made considerable headlines in our newspapers, and the Soviet Ambassador Joffe was reported to be due in China a month ago to negotiate some treaty.

Is there any connection between all these different movements and announcements or not? If there is, one can understand the very serious views which England is taking of the situation. It looks like a concerted move on the part of the British Empire. A further successful coup by the Turkish Nationalists might, quite conceivably, rouse Moslem to high fever pitch, and the situation would then be out of hand. It seems to me it was with the intention of nipping the danger in the bud by a clear show of strength and determination that Elkind has taken the seemingly "unofficial" course when she sent out her invitation to the Dominions.

It is to be hoped that the politicians before the On Monday, Par Centre of this Province will try and understand the responsibilities of their position and drop playing politics and playing to the gallery in their party little plays. Stroke as the lion may be, it may sometimes even need the help of little lambs.

H. HASTINGS

202 Belmont Building, Sept. 20.

A Correction

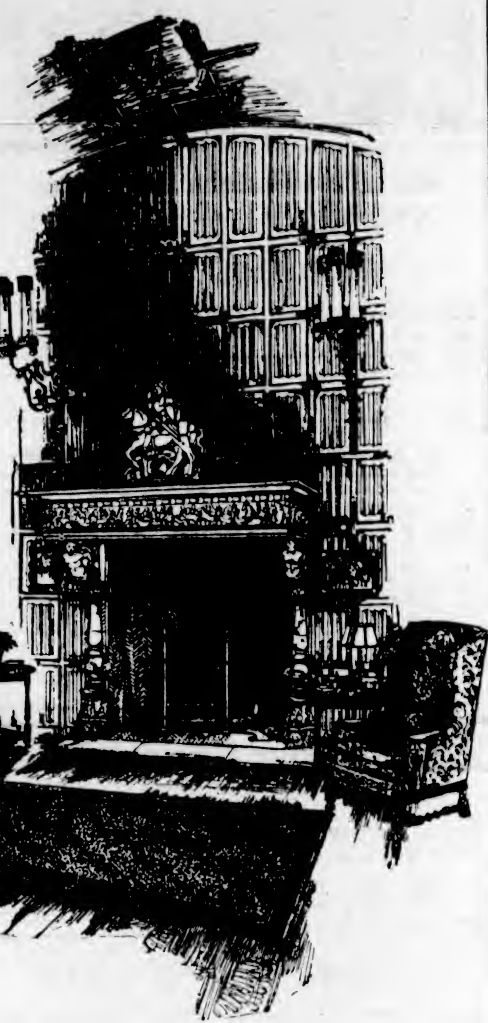
Sir,—It is not often that I write to correct misreports which sometimes creep into your accounts of passing events, for I feel that in the hurry which of necessity makes the production of a daily paper such misreports are well nigh inevitable. Nevertheless, public men are judged not by what they say or do, but by what the press reports of their sayings and doings. It is, therefore, regrettable that in reporting my remarks before the Hon. Mr. Duff, for Centre Club you should have attributed to me several remarks which I did not make. I did not make any reflections on the past management of horse racing at the fair, nor express my love for the sport. I did, however, repeat my objection to organized gambling and I did call upon all citizens who contributed to their hostility to horse racing to the financial embarrassment of the management, to come forward and show an alternative plan. I expressed my strong dislike of destructive criticism and urged those who, on grounds of conscience, had debarred the management from availing itself of a known means of making the fair a financial success, to help bear the burden which they had created. I further expressed the view that citizens should not be urged to make memberships in the association in order that the funds needed for the 1923 Exhibition might be in hand before the gates were opened. I think those who heard me must have

Announcement

TODAY we announce the opening of a new department at this store, "The Home Studio," which will be under the personal supervision of Mr. Ralf L. F. Sheldon-Williams.

The object of The Home Studio is to render helpful suggestions upon all matters pertaining to the decoration and furnishing of the home, whether it be a modest bungalow or imposing mansion.

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W. RIDGWAY WILSON,
418 Pemberton Bldg., Victoria, B. C., Sept. 23, 1922.

A HAPPY VILLAGE

A reader of The Colonist living in Kirkdale, England, encloses the following in a letter of greeting to this newspaper, with the request that it should be of interest to many of his friends, "Oxfordshire Boys," resident in Victoria:

"This is the happiest village in England," exclaimed an inhabitant of Harpenden (Oxfordshire). He pointed proudly to the acre of village work-shops and recreation rooms, shining in their new coat of aluminium paint. "They talk about making life more interesting for villagers," he told the Daily Express. "Let them come and see Harpenden next week, when the 'talking begins.' Harpenden village outfit includes: Tailoring shops, carpentering shops, shooting gallery, cricket field, library, smoking-room, two swimming baths and football field. All these have been provided by the septuagenarian, Mr. John Hodges, who owns a large part of the village. His old house in Harpenden is the village dispensary, where medicine and bandages are always ready for those who need them. The tailoring next week will be a great event. Plushmen, wagners, shoemakers and farmers' boys to the number of a hundred, will assemble in the tailoring shops and make their own winter suits. Experts from

Benley will measure and cut, but the making will be done by the villagers. Their suits will cost them nothing but their labor. "Mr. John" provides the cloth, the scissors, the irons and everything else. Harpenden is said to be the best-dressed village in the land. Many of the villagers have made half their furniture in the carpenter's shops. "Mr. John" provided the wood. Every Christmas the village children know that Father Christmas has come. "Mr. John" provides the gifts. "Oxfordshire Boys," "Mr. John" girls go out to service with a trunk of new clothes, the gift of "Mr. John," and the father of the village also helps late to emigrate or learn trades. Mr. Hodges has also provided the village with a chapel, and he provides the preachers. Whenever anyone is sick "Mr. John" is sure to call. He will tramp miles in the rain to pay a sick call. Every one in the village loves old "Mr. John," and everyone believes that Harpenden is the finest place in the world.

MINISTER IMPROVES

MONTREAL, Sept. 23.—Hon. W. C. Kennedy, Minister of Railways who was operated on for the second time at the Royal Victoria Hospital last Wednesday, was reported last night as being considerably improved.

Hon. J. A. Stewart, former Minister of Railways, also a patient at the institution, is stated to be slightly improved.

FIFTY YEARS AGO TODAY

(From The Daily British Colonist of September 24, 1872.)

But They Had Not Then to Consider the Involuntarily of Export Liquor—Bullion, Sept. 23.—During the recent meeting of the Imperial Conference, the necessity of private property at sea in time of war was considered by Prince George of Cambridge, Count Adolphus and Hildesheim. It is regarded as a good omen for the establishment of this principle with the agreement of the United States, Austria, Germany, Russia, Italy and Holland, which united in its support.

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Cedar All-Wool Mops, removable swab, each \$2.50

Cedar Mop Sets, containing one Oiled Mop, one Dry Mop, and one bottle Polish, per set \$2.25
Johnson's Floor Wax, tin, 45c, 85c and \$1.45
Sunset Soap Dyes, 2 pkts. 25c

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A limited quantity of this economical fuel remains to be delivered. It is thoroughly dried, and quite reasonably priced.

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Scratch Food
is so dependable that poultrymen have used it for 40 years.



An Open Invitation

Is extended to everyone to call and inspect our store. We want you to see our modern equipment. Everything is mixed and baked in plain view of the public.

TRY OUR CAKES AND PASTRY

National System of Baking

Bakers of Good Bread
1419 Douglas Street

BEACON HILL PRIVATE SCHOOL
Boys and Girls
302 Douglas St.
Reopens Tuesday, Sept. 25th
MISS EDITH KING
Principal Normal School Graduate

City & District

C.P.R. Heads Coming.—Mr. E. W. Beatty, K.C., president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and Mr. J. C. Coleman, vice-president of western lines, are expected here today.

Oak Bay Friendly Help.—The Oak Bay Friendly Help would be glad to hear anyone who has fruit or vegetables for a few needy families. Please phone Mr. R. Robbins, 507111.

Western Star Lodge.—Western Star Lodge, No. 7, A.O.U.W., have a Social at the Empress Hotel, tomorrow, at 7:30 p.m. All members are requested to be present as important business will be brought forward.

Catered for Dance.—The catering for the Gyrus Club's dance on Friday night in the Cadboro Bay hotel was in the hands of the firm of Tighe & Wheeler, who have tastefully decorated the dining-room for the occasion.

Community Chest.—Comrades J. Ford and W. G. Stone, of the Great War Veterans' Association, have been elected delegates to attend meetings held in connection with the Community Chest.

Tranquille Sanitarium Drawing.—One hundred tickets were purchased by the Grand Army United Veterans in support of the competition held at the Willows Fair Grounds by the Tranquille Sanitarium, and the holder of ticket No. 329 is asked to communicate with the G.A.U.V.

Royal Society of St. George.—The Royal Society of St. George is holding a social on the evening of Tuesday next. The Ladies' Auxiliary has charge of arrangements. There will be dancing, cards, music and refreshments. A cordial invitation is extended to all Britishers, Englishmen and descendants of Englishmen are especially welcome.

Special Services.—Sunday school rally day services are being held today at the James Ray Methodist Church. This forenoon the pastor will speak to the children on "Wise Little Folk." In the afternoon there will be a rally of the school and their friends, and in the evening there will be a lantern lecture on "The Crosses in Our Flag."

Great War Next-of-Kin.—A meeting of the Great War Next-of-Kin Association has been arranged for Friday, September 29, at 8 p.m., in the office of Mr. Wicks, Brown Block, Broad Street. The business of the association will be discussed in connection with the Memorial Fund for the Jubilee Hospital will be discussed. All members who possibly can are urged to attend.

Police Make Raid.—Shortly before midnight last night, Chief Fry, accompanied by Constables Caldwell and Stark, and Detective Phipps, made a raid on 519 Cormorant Street, premises alleged to be a lottery house, and caught two white men and three Chinamen there. These will be arraigned tomorrow in the city police court to answer a charge of being found in a common gaming house.

Machine Gunners.—No. 1 company, 11th Canadian Machine Gun Brigade, will parade at the new Drill Hall on Tuesday at 7:30 p.m. The drill order. The last three drills, it is stated, have been disappointing from the point of view of attendance, and the officer commanding strongly urges all ranks to attend this and subsequent parades throughout the season, in order that the unit's efficiency may be maintained.

Seeks Return of Liquor.—Mr. H. A. Maclean, K.C., yesterday morning applied in the city police court for the return of the liquor stock of the Davison Liquor Export Company, which was seized by stool pigeons in the employ of the Liquor Board on August 24. Magistrate Jay adjourned the hearing of the application until Wednesday morning next. The Crown was represented by Mr. R. C. Lowe.

Bugs Drug Store.—Mr. Gordon L. Agnew, formerly of Terry's Drug Store, has purchased the drug store of the Victoria Drug and Photographic Company at the corner of Oxford and Cook Streets. Mr. Agnew is a native son of Victoria and a graduate of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, where he obtained his degree of Ph.M. He served his apprenticeship with Mr. F. J. Williams. During the war he saw service overseas.

Another Remand.—A further remand in the case of Donald McPherson, who is charged with driving a motor car while in a state of intoxication, was granted yesterday morning in the city police court by Magistrate Jay, after some more evidence in the case had been taken. Mr. F. C. Elliott, who appeared for the accused, requested an adjournment in order that he might see a transcript of former evidence. The hearing will be resumed on Tuesday morning.

Will Check Plans.—The Board of Cemetery Trustees decided at a meeting yesterday morning to have the plans for the new cemetery at Royal Oak, drawn by Mr. P. Butterfield, surveyed, checked by the Seattle firm of Gardner & Fisher, cemetery experts. The purpose of this move is simply to make certain that no mistake in the planning of the new cemetery is being made, it being felt that it would be safer to have the approval of specialists in the work before proceeding to carry out the plans drafted.

Thank Plain Workers.—Thanks have been extended by exhibitors and others who had cause to call upon their services to Mrs. J. Donald, Mr. W. H. Marriott and Mr. E. A. Kidner, the energetic workers performing the secretarial duties at the Fall Show. Their courtesy during a trying week, in which they were kept busy sometimes to the early hours of the morning, working the splendid prize list, was fully appreciated.

Pensioner Grateful.—A letter of appreciation has been received by the Canadian Legion, Victoria Post No. 1, from a woman of seventy years of age. The pension of \$10 per month has relieved a most difficult and trying case of need the writer states. "I am sure very few people know the splendid aid given to the dependents of

soldiers by your organization. If they did it would be generously supported by the thousands who had comfort, rest and ease while soldiers sacrificed, suffered and died."

Crusaders' Class.—Mr. Durnin, of Seattle, will be the speaker this afternoon at the meeting of the Crusaders' Bible Class, which will be held in the clubrooms in the basement of the Centennial Church, Gorge Road, at 2:45 o'clock. A special meeting of the organization will take place tomorrow night at 8 o'clock in the club quarters of the Crusaders plan their first dance of the Winter season next Friday night in Harmony Hall, Fort Street, where dancing is enjoyed from 2 p.m. to 1 a.m. Music will be furnished by the Gyrus Orchestra. Tickets may be obtained from any member of the Crusaders' Class.

Given Three Months.—Harold Stacey, who pleaded guilty in the Provincial police court this week to three charges of stealing articles from laundries in the vicinity of Brentwood, was yesterday given three months on each charge by Magistrate Jay, the sentences to run concurrently. The accused was represented by Mr. Alexis Martin. The remaining two charges against Earl Heal were amended from "stealing articles" to "being in possession of the articles, knowing the same to have been stolen." The accused pleaded not guilty to the two counts, and was acquitted by the court. Heal was defended by Mr. Richard C. Lowe, while the prosecution in both cases was handled by Senior Constable Otway Wilkie, of the Provincial police.

Pretty Wedding Takes Place at First Presbyterian Church

The First Presbyterian Church on Friday evening was the scene of the marriage between Florence Irana, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Walsh, of Birmingham, England, now residing at Balmoral Road, and Edward Lines, third son of Mrs. Johnson, of Michigan Street. Rev. Dr. Campbell officiated at the ceremony. The church had been beautifully decorated for the occasion.

The bride, who entered the church on the arm of her father, looked charming in a gown of white Canton crepe, with which she wore a large picture hat and carried a shower bouquet of roses and maidenhair fern. Attending the bride were her sister, Miss Violet Walsh, in a dress of pink crepe de Chine with hat en suite, and Miss Doris Johnson, sister of the groom, in a dress of white silk, with hat to match. They carried bouquets of mauve and pink asters. Three little flower girls, Lily Walsh, Katie Evelyn, and Evelyn Johnson were also in attendance, looking very pretty in their white organdie frocks, with pink sashes and carrying bouquets of sweet peas. Mr. Jack Lines was groomsmen.

Following the service a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, where a buffet supper was served in the dining-room, tastefully decorated with white, mauve and pink asters. The table was centred with a handsome wedding cake.

The bride and groom were the recipients of many gifts, including a set of cutlery from the employees of Messrs. P. Burns & Co., and a beautiful silver casserole from the Island Hotel, where Mr. Lines has been employed for a number of years. The happy couple left for a tour of the island, where the honeymoon will be spent, and on their return Mr. and Mrs. Lines will reside at 29 Short Street, Cloverdale.

NANAIMO

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Ellis, who were recently married in Cumberland, have returned from Hollingham, Wash., and motored to their home yesterday.

At a pretty but quiet wedding at Holberg, B.C., yesterday, Miss Mary Jefferson, of Nanaimo, became the bride of Mr. George Wells, of Quatsino, B.C. Mr. and Mrs. Wells will make their future home in Quatsino.

Mr. George Lewis and his sister, Mrs. Gladys Owen Williams, left yesterday for North Vancouver, to attend the silver wedding anniversary of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Lewis, at, formerly of this city.

A miscellaneous shower was tendered at the home of Mrs. Austin Wright, Halliburton Street, last evening in honor of Miss Joseph Boyer, (nee Miss Harriet Andrew) who recently returned from her honeymoon. Many beautiful and useful gifts were tendered, and the event was bright with much merriment and merriment by Miss Grace Morgan, Miss Ella Cavallero was piano accompanist.

A large number of friends of Miss Venus Whittie visited her home on the Five Acres last evening and gave her a miscellaneous shower in honor of her approaching marriage, which is to take place on September 27 next, to Mr. Redvers Tunstall. Miss Whittie was the recipient of many beautiful and useful gifts from her many friends. A most enjoyable evening.

FACE DISFIGURED WITH PIMPLES

Itched and Burned. Lost Rest. Cuticura Heals.

"My skin became irritated by using different kinds of ointments and when I scratched it pimples formed on my face and forehead. The pimples itched and burned and I scratched them, and my face became disfigured. I lost rest at night because of the irritation."

"The trouble lasted six weeks before I began using Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and after using four cakes of Soap and three boxes of Ointment I was healed in one month."—Miss Elizabeth Stevens, 1215-42nd St., Oakland, Calif. Use Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum for all toilet purposes.

Mme. Fahey Endorses the Great Steinway Piano

At her Recital in the Empress Hotel tomorrow evening Mme. Winifred Lugin Fahey will render selections from her extensive repertoire which we know will be received with the utmost appreciation by her audience, for hers is a voice that is not surpassed by any other concert artist in Canada today.



Steinway & Sons Representatives in British Columbia

FLETCHER BROS.

WESTERN CANADA'S LARGEST MUSIC HOUSE

Temporary Location: 614 VIEW STREET—CENTRAL BUILDING

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SERVICE

McClary Ranges have stood the test of time—over seventy years ago the first McClary stove was built. Since then the popularity of these ranges has steadily increased until today the McClary factory is the largest in Canada.

McClary Ranges are built to satisfy. They are perfect bakers, easy to operate, and economical. Prices from \$62.50. Terms if desired, and your stove taken as part payment.

G. Halliday & Sons
743 Yates Street Phone 855

Victory Cycle Works

BICYCLE SALE Prices on used machines that will attract attention

5 Bicycles \$15.00	3 Bicycles \$22.50	3 Bicycles \$27.50
4 Bicycles \$17.50	2 Bicycles \$25.00	2 Bicycles \$30.00
New English Bicycles \$37.50	English Racing Bicycles \$45.00	

We stock parts to fit almost any make of bicycle. We have the most up-to-date Repair Shop in the city. For Quick Service Phone 739

581 Johnson Street, 4 Doors Below Govt. St. **J. AARONSON**

Canada's First Drive Yourself Auto Livery

\$1.00 AN HOUR AND YOU DRIVE YOURSELF
Rent a Ford with self-starter and one-man top at \$1.00 an hour, or a higher grade car at \$1.50

VICTORIA "Drive Yourself" AUTO LIVERY

721 View Street Phone No. 1

The show that pleases the people gets the crowds. The hotel the public likes is always full. The fuel which gives more heat per dollar is always in demand. The majority of Victorians demand

Cameron's Kindling Wood
PHONE 5000

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FLAVORING EXTRACTS
ALL GROCERS



Boys' Boots

THAT STAND THE RACKET. We've all the "old reliable" "Leeds," "Wills," "Boots," and "Chums." PRICES LOWER They start at \$2.50 and go to \$5.00. Send the boys to STEWART'S 1501 Douglas St.

Fit and Workmanship Guaranteed

\$28

YOUR SUIT TO ORDER

Women's Suits Same Price

CHARLIE HOPE

1424 Government St. Phone 2680

Prepare for Rain

Newton's Roof Compo

Paints Roofs and Stops Leaks at small cost.

ESTIMATES FREE

S. R. Newton Paint Co.

Paints, Varnish and Compositions 560 Yates St. Phone 7

Now This Is the Story
A long time ago—all stories naturally commenced this way—a long time ago, over 15 years, to be exact, the JAMESON store was started in business on an absolutely cash basis. This course was something new to the inhabitants of Victoria, and many comments, favorable and otherwise, were passed upon the innovation—there seemed to be an overplus of "job's comfort" around. Some people said, "very naturally, perhaps, in those days. 'You will never be able to run your store on those lines and remain in business, the people of Victoria must have, and always have had, CREDIT!" Our friends said, "Do not do it." Well, this made us think, we reflected well over the advice tendered to us by our well-meaning friends, we gave it the most ample and serious consideration, it was a critical matter to us (then, just starting in business—we did not want to make any mistakes. And we did not—We are still here. All the English Bikes, Rocking chairs and other goods imported by us have given satisfaction. We have always guaranteed our goods, and any article found defective has been replaced. At the present time we have a very excellent range of Ladies' English Golf Shoes, in most shades, from \$1.25 up.

Superb Hair Permanently Destroyed. Mole Successfully Removed—scientific, antiseptic, safe; absolute cure guaranteed; 14 years' practical experience. Miss Newman (person, called London specialists), 23 Wimping.

Dr. Irene Beatow Hudson has commenced practice in the Robart Building, Yates Street. Telephone 2318. Office hours: 12 to 1 noon, and 3 to 5 p.m. Specialties in diseases of women and children.

**Hairdressing
Parlors**
Are Situated on the Mezzanine Floor.
Experienced Attendants.
Moderate Charges.



Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED AD. 1670

Phone 1670—Private Exchange Connecting All Departments



Breakfasts
Served daily from 9 to 10
a.m. 50c Luncheon, 11:30 to
2:30. Afternoon Tea.
—4th Floor

Hosiery Week

Demonstrating Hudson's Bay Superior Values in Men's, Women's and Children's Seasonable Hosiery

Collective purchasing by eleven big department stores enables our buyers to secure better quality Hosiery at lower prices, consequently when you buy your Hosiery from this store you obtain the best possible value for your money. Our Fall stocks are now complete, offering a very wide selection of the most reliable makes for men, women, boys and girls. Your early inspection is invited.



Women's All-Wool Cashmere Hosiery at Hudson's Bay Low Prices

All-Wool Heather Mixture Hose

79c a Pair

Full fashioned, seamless, spliced heels and toes, in colors of navy, dark green and Lovat shades. Sizes 8½ to 10. Per pair

The "Hudsonia" Cashmere Hose
\$1.25 a Pair

Specially made for Hudson's Bay Company by England's best hosiery manufacturer, deep hem top, extra spliced heels and toes, full fashioned leg and seamless feet. Comes in green, purple, white and brown. Sizes 8½ to 10. Per pair

2-1 Ribbed Wool Hose, 95c a Pair

Narrow hem top, seamless feet. Comes in grey, toney, coating, tan and nigger. Sizes 8½ to 10. Per pair

Heather Mixture Hose, \$1.00 a Pair

Ribbed Heather Mixture Hose, with hem top, seamless feet and shaped leg, in brown, blue, green, black and fawn. Sizes 8½ to 10. Per pair

Full Fashioned Heather Mixture Hose

\$1.25 a Pair
Full fashioned leg, spliced heels and toes. Comes in heather only. Sizes 9, 9½ and 10. Per pair

4-1 Ribbed All-Wool Heather Mixture

Hose, \$1.25 a Pair
English Imported 4-1 Ribbed All-Wool Heather Mixture Hose, full fashioned and with reinforced heels and toes. Comes in brown and grey mixtures. Sizes 8½ to 10. Per pair

"The Seal of Quality" Groceries

Keepsweet Table Cream. This is sweet cream from selected dairies. Not evaporated or reduced in volume, and containing no chemical or preservative. Per tin 15c, 25c and \$2.35
La Perle Brand French Olive Oil, per bottle, 30c, 55c, 90c, \$1.65
Finest B.C. White Comb Honey, per comb 40c
Grenadine, Fraise, Framboise and Cerise, genuine French syrups, per bottle \$1.75
Wagstaff's Ginger Marmalade, Bramble Jelly or Green Fig Marmalade, jar 35c
3 for \$1.00
Finest Quality Hand Picked Small White Beans, 3½ lbs. for 25c
No. 1 Jap Rice, 3 lbs. for 25c
H.P. Sauce, per bottle 35c
Del Monte Brand Chili Sauce, per bottle 50c
Holsum Products, Ltd. Pickles, Sweet Chow, per bottle 45c
Sour Chow or Sour Mixel, bottle 60c
Erepara Brand Genuine French Sardines in pure olive oil. Per tin 30c, 40c and 65c
Choice Quality Boneless Kipper Snacks, per tin 13c
Heinz Baked Red Kidney Beans, large, fine flavored kidney beans, thoroughly baked, and prepared with a delicately seasoned sauce. Per tin 28c
2 for 55c and 20c
Mackay's Cream of Barley, a breakfast cereal cooked in three minutes, per packet 34c
3 for \$1.00
Brown & Polson's Corn Flour, the best quality corn starch, per packet 23c

Tea and Coffee Demonstration

Continuing our special demonstration Monday, we will feature the Hudson's Bay Co.'s Special Blend Coffee. Selling at 15c per lb. for \$1.00
3 lbs. for \$3.00
—Lower Main Floor

Candy Items for Monday

Cowan's Coffee Drops 60c
Hudson's Bay Mint Lozenges 50c
Hudson's Bay Pearled Peanuts 25c
—Main Floor

Children's Comfort Footwear

We carry a carefully selected stock of children's comfort footwear, made from soft flexible leathers on lasts correctly shaped for growing feet.

Infants' "Baby Walk" Ankle Strap Slippers

Ankle Strap Slippers, in patent, black or brown kid. Sizes 2 to 5. Per pair \$2.50

Infants' "Baby Walk" Lace or Button Boots

In patent, brown and black kid, sizes 2 to 5. Per pair \$1.95 and \$2.75

Children's Cushion Innersole Ankle Strap Slippers

Cushion Innersole Ankle Strap Slippers, in patent and black kid. Sizes 4 to 7½. Pair, \$2.50 and \$2.95

Children's Cushion Innersole Lace Boots

Black Calf or Patent Lace Boots, sizes 4 to 7½. Per pair \$2.50 and \$3.00

Girls' School or Play Lace Boots

Girls' School or Play Lace Boots, with cushion innersoles, black calf or patent. Sizes 8 to 10½. Per pair \$2.75, \$3.00 and \$3.25

Girls' Dress Ankle Strap Slippers

In black kid, calf and patent. Sizes 8 to 10½. Per pair, \$2.75, \$3.00
—Main Floor

Women's Wool Scarves, Special \$3.98

Scarves of soft brushed wool, 79 inches long and 24 inches wide. A nice warm scarf for the cool evenings, in shades of Oxford, sand and grey, turquoise and Oxford, sage and brown and henna and lavender. Very special at \$3.98
—1st Floor

Children's Cashmere Hosiery



Fine Wool Cashmere Hose

With elastic tops, seamless feet and reinforced heels and toes. Comes in black, white, brown, cardinal and sky. Sizes 4 and 4½, per pair 39c
Sizes 5 to 6½, per pair 50c
Sizes 7 to 10, per pair 75c

Fine Quality Cashmere Hose

With narrow hem tops, seamless feet and reinforced heels and toes, in toney, black and brown. Sizes 6 to 7, per pair 65c
Sizes 7½ to 9, per pair 75c

English All-Wool Three-Quarter Socks

With full fashioned legs and feet, rolled tops of fine ribbed wool, come in brown, black, white and navy. Sizes 6 to 9½, per pair 75c

Three-Quarter Wool Hose With Double Rolled Tops

Seamless feet and spliced heels and toes. Comes in Lovat mixtures of green and brown. Sizes 4 to 5½, per pair 85c
Sizes 6 to 7½, per pair 100c
Sizes 8 to 9½, per pair 125c
—Main Floor

Hudson's Bay Values in Boys' Hosiery

Heavy Cotton Hose

Heavy Weight Ribbed Cotton Hose that will give long wear, reinforced heels and toes, comes in black only. All sizes. Per pair 39c

Hercules Cotton Hose

Heavy 2-1 Ribbed Cotton Hose, knit to shape, with extra spliced feet. All sizes. Per pair 50c

Hudson's Bay "Wearisista" Hose

English Knit Pure Wool Cashmere 4-1 Ribbed Hose, with diamond knees and reinforced heels and toes. Look for the name "Wearisista". Size 7, per pair 90c
Size 7½, and 8, per pair 100c
Size 8½ to 9½, pair, \$1.25
Size 10 and 10½, pair, \$1.35

English Knicker Top Hose

Pure Worsted Wool 4-1 Ribbed Hose, with line ribbed top that can be turned down; extra spliced heels and toes, and a soft comfortable Stocking that will wear. Sizes 7 to 8, per pair 50c
Size 8½ to 10, per pair 65c



Ribbed Worsted Hose

Heavy Close Knit 2-1 Ribbed Pure Wool Hose, most suitable for school wear. Black only, in all sizes. Per pair 50c

Finest Cashmere Wool Hose

English Knit 4-1 Ribbed Fine Cashmere Hose, with reinforced heels and toes; black only. Size 7 to 8, per pair 65c
Size 8½ to 9½, per pair 75c
Size 10, per pair 85c
—Main Floor

Limoges Dinnerware

At Greatly Reduced Prices

Here are two excellent open stock patterns in Limoges China Dinnerware which we are now offering at greatly reduced prices.

One pattern is a pretty narrow conventional border in dark brown and tan, with festoons of tiny pink roses, with gold handles and gold line. The shapes are pretty, and the pattern can be bought in separate pieces if desired. Full 97-Piece Dinner and Tea Set, value \$112.00, for \$87.00

The other design is a pretty border design of trailing green leaves and tiny pink roses, with gold line and gold handles. This is also an open stock pattern and can be bought in separate pieces. Full 97-Piece Dinner and Tea Set, value \$80.00, for \$53.55

52-Piece Dinner and Tea Set for \$31.15
—Lower Main Floor

Unequalled Values, Too, in Men's Hosiery

Pure Wool 3-1 Ribbed Hose, 50c a Pair

Pure Wool 3-1 Ribbed Socks, in shades of black, brown, grey and heather mixtures. All sizes. Per pair 50c

Wool Mixture Working Hose, 3 Pairs for \$1.00

Made from good quality wool mixture, in shades of grey and merino, reinforced heels and toes. All sizes. 3 pairs for \$1.00

Silk Lisle Hose, 50c a Pair

Fancy Mercerized Silk Lisle Hose, in shades of brown, grey, black and tan. Sizes 9½ to 11. Per pair 50c

Pure Wool Cashmere Hose, 75c a Pair

English-Made Pure Wool Cashmere, in shades of brown, grey, fawn and black; plain or with fancy silk clocks. Sizes 9½ to 11. Per pair 75c

Black Cashmere Hose, 85c a Pair

A Guaranteed Fast Dye Hose of English manufacture, fashioned foot and seamless upper. A splendid value, sizes 9½ to 11. Per pair 85c

"Craftana" Hose, \$1.00 a Pair

English Pure Wool Seamless 2-1 Ribbed Hose, constructed as follows: Top two threads, leg three threads, heel and toes five threads, and foot four threads. This Hose is widely known for its wear-resisting qualities. It is guaranteed unshrinkable. Sizes 9½ to 11½. Per pair \$1.00

Pure Wool, 3-1 Ribbed Hose, \$1.00 a Pair

Pure Wool 3-1 Ribbed Hose, in a good fitting style, in light and dark Lovat shades. Sizes 9½ to 11½. Per pair \$1.00

"Morley's" Cashmere Hose, \$1.25 a Pair

English-Made Pure Wool Cashmere Hose, in the popular vertical stripe style, in shades of brown and grey, guaranteed fast dye. Sizes 9½ to 11. Per pair \$1.25

English Made Golf Hose, \$1.25 a Pair

Knit in a good fitting style from pure wool, with fancy tops, in light and dark Lovat mixtures, also plain grey. Sizes 9½ to 11½. Per pair \$1.25

English Made Brushed Wool Golf Hose, \$2.25 a Pair

Fine Quality Brushed Wool Golf Hose, in shades of lovat, grey and brown. Sizes 9½ to 11. Per pair \$2.25
—Main Floor

Women's Flannelette Underwear at the New Low Prices

White Flannelette Nightgowns

Made from good quality material in slip-over style, round neck, finished with lace edging; long sleeves. Price \$1.25

White Flannelette Gowns

Open front with high neck and long sleeves, plain or tucked yoke, neck and front finished with frill of self. Price \$1.50

Striped Flannelette Nightgowns

Same style as above, in stripes of pink and white and blue and white. Price \$1.50

White Flannelette Nightgowns

In Empire effect, V neck and cuffs trimmed with colored stitching, short sleeves. Price \$1.75

White Flannelette Nightgowns

With tucked yoke, V neck edged with frill of self and long sleeves. Price \$1.75

White Flannelette Gowns

In slip-over style, round yoke, finished with hemstitching and French knots and colored embroidery; long sleeves. Price \$2.75

White Flannelette Gowns

High neck and long sleeves, buttoned front, yoke of fine tucks, trimmed with pink or blue stitching. Price \$2.95

White Flannelette Gowns

A large assortment of Extra Large Size Gowns at \$1.98, \$2.20, \$2.70 and \$2.95

White Flannelette Knickers

Of nice soft flannelette, with elastic at knee. Price 79c
Same style in extra large sizes, per pair 98c

White Flannelette Underskirts

Underskirts with band at waist and frill finished with fine tucks and hemstitching. Price is 89c
—2nd Floor

Silks and Satins Attractively Priced

40-Inch Satin Charmeuse, \$3.50 a Yard

40-inch Satin Charmeuse, of a rich soft draping quality, in shades of peacock, henna, brown, taupe, dandelion, grey, navy, black and ivory. Per yard \$3.50
—Main Floor

36-Inch Duchess Messaline Satins, \$2.50 a Yard

Splendid offering in Messalines, woven from pure silk yarns, with a rich lustrous finish. Come in all the wanted shades for afternoon and evening wear. 36 inches wide. Per yard \$2.50
—Main Floor

40-Inch Silk Crepe Victoria, \$4.95 a Yard

Pure Silk Crepe Victoria, woven with a heavy crepe weave, giving a very rich effect. The correct fabric for dresses, in shades of henna, taupe, brown, navy and black. Per yard, 40 inches wide \$4.95
—Main Floor

40-Inch Crepe Charmont, \$4.75 a Yard

40-inch Crepe Charmont, of superbly rich texture and bright satin surface. Woven with a crepe back, giving that soft draping quality so much desired. Choose from taupe, Pekin, gold, rose, silver, putty, taupe, henna, grey, quince, mid brown, nigger, navy and black. 40 inches wide. Per yard \$4.75
—Main Floor

Special Display of Hudson's Bay Stoves, Ranges and Heaters

Included in this complete showing are our famous Imperial Ranges, Hot Blast and Airtight Heaters, Globe Heaters and Open Grate Stoves at prices that positively defy competition.

Hudson's Bay Imperial Ranges

These Ranges are manufactured specially for Hudson's Bay Company and are a direct "factory to consumer" proposition. We are therefore able to save you real money on your range and stove purchases this season.

Imperial Range at \$69.50

No such range value is shown anywhere within \$10.00 of this price. Our first shipment of Imperial Ranges sold immediately and they are now giving splendid service and satisfaction to the purchasers. Imperial Ranges are beautifully finished throughout. Stands on polished nickel base, sanitary tile back, white enamel oven door, fitted with thermometer, swing teapot stand, nickel extension shelf with towel bar, duplex grate and cup water front, graduated damper, polished steel top; 16-inch oven. A wonderful value \$69.50

Imperial B. Range at \$96.00

For those desiring a larger range our "Imperial B" is in a class by itself. From the top down it is a beautifully finished product. Heavy nickel drop door on warming closet, swing teapot stand, polished top, front and back towel rail, lift-up key plate, heavy sectional firebricks, white enamel door, with thermometer; large 20-inch oven. Price \$96.00

See our other Imperial Ranges on display. Customers desiring to take advantage of our easy payment plan are requested to interview our credit manager.

20 Heaters to Sell Monday at \$12.95 Each

It is very doubtful whether a value like this can ever be repeated. Cast Iron Globe Heaters, for burning wood or coal. A really splendid heater and one of the greatest values on the market. Special, Monday \$12.95
—Lower Main Floor

LINOLEUM WEEK

All Linoleums, Oilcloths or Feltols Purchased During This Week Will Be Laid Free of Charge

We make this special offer in order to demonstrate our immense stocks of popular priced floor coverings. Linoleum is the most sanitary as well as the most economical floor covering you can obtain. It saves labor and you can buy it in such attractive designs and colorings that any room in the house can be made to look cheerful and bright. Note the low prices.

4 Yards Wide Printed Linoleum, \$1.10 Per Square Yard

This is the kind of Linoleum you require if you wish to have your floor covered all in one piece without any joints or seams. We have a most desirable range of patterns suitable for living rooms, kitchens and dining rooms. 4 yards wide. Laid free of charge. Per square yard \$1.10

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Painted Back Floor Oilcloth, in black, board, matting and floral designs. 6 feet wide. Laid free of charge. Per square yard 57c

Extra Heavy Linoleum, \$1.15 Per Square Yard

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Cork Base Heavy Quality Linoleum, in a wide assortment of block, conventional and parquetry designs. 6 feet wide. Laid free of charge. Per square yard 95c

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Feltol floor covering that requires no tacking down. It is waterproof and sanitary, and comes in a wide range of designs and colorings suitable for any room. 2 yards wide, and laid free of charge. Per square yard 49c
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READ BELOW—No Specials for BAIT

Nice Broken Pekoe Tea, the best value in the city; 2 lbs. for \$1.00; or, per lb.	35c	Selected Pile Ham, small and sweet, per lb.	24c
King's Quality Bread Flour, 49 lb. sack	\$1.85	Pure Dutch Cocoa, great value, 5 lb. tin	50c
Fresh-Made Creamery Butter, 4 lb. tin	40c	Red Arrow Biscuits, large variety	24c
Independent Creamery Butter, nothing nicer. Per lb.	45c	Nice Breakfast Bacon, by the piece, per lb.	35c
Finest Ontario Cheese, per lb.	30c	Wardro's or Palers' Marmalade, per tin	65c
Grated Pineapple, per tin	15c	Copas's Red Currant Jelly, 1 lb. glass jar	15c
Libby's Baked Pineapple, tall tin	25c	Fine Cooking Peas, 10 lb. tin	25c
		No. 2 Wealthy Apples, per box	\$1.25

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This is heater time, the season when every home needs a little cheery warmth night and morning. We'll send you a guaranteed electric heater on telephone order, with the down payment C.O.D. This very day you can enjoy the cosy, inviting comfort with one of these cheerful little warmth-bringers.

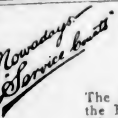
Heaters from \$11; a small cash payment and the balance with your monthly light bills.

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Big Double Load Inside City Limits
Kindling—Bark—Blocks—4 ft. Slabs. Prompt Delivery
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Dress Well!

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MECREDY SCHOOL OF DANCING
1219 Broad St. Phone 6009
Children's Class, Sept. 30th, 2:30 p.m.
Adults' Beginners' Class, Oct. 4th, 8 p.m.

Is Singing Tomorrow Night



MME. WINIFRED LUGRIN FAHEY

who is giving a recital at the Empress Hotel tomorrow night under the auspices of the Women's Canadian Club. Half the proceeds are to be given to the Jubilee Hospital Building Fund. Among the numbers which Mme. Fahey is singing are two old Scottish songs, "Mary of Argyll" and "Hundred Pipers"; an Irish song, "The Kerry Dance"; some operatic numbers, including one from Verdi's "Aida" and one from "La Gioconda"; and the very great favorites, Parker's "The Lass Now Leaves Her Watery Nest" and Rouben's "The Blackbird's Song." The two concluding songs of her programme are "request numbers," namely "Spring" and "Terry." Mrs. A. J. Gibson will act as accompanist.

FIRST MUSICAL DRAWS BIG CROWD

Big Audience Yesterday Afternoon Attended Ladies' Musical Club Tea at Mrs. Charles Wilson's

Almost without precedent in the history of the Ladies' Musical Club was the attendance at their opening 1922-23 Musical Tea held yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Charles Wilson, the Uplands. Despite the inclemency of the reception-rooms the accommodation was taxed to the utmost, and it is not improbable that in view of the greatly increased interest taken in these events the practice of holding them in private houses will be discontinued on the evidence of this initial attempt of the season. But due intimation will be given of any change in the plans. Of the one hundred and fifty or more who were present yesterday a gratifying percentage were new members who have enrolled in the last week or two, while several left their names with Mrs. Clarence Horne, the secretary, during the afternoon.

Under the general convener'ship of Mrs. S. MacIure the programmes for these musical teas promise to be of interesting and serious character. Miss Kate Henning, who had charge of yesterday's, opening the season's work with a "British Composers' recital intended to celebrate the Centenary of the Royal Academy of Music." Her own paper on "British Musical Progress" and in which she gave a glossary of the musical feast that London had enjoyed during the centenary week, July 10-25, this year, also gave special significance to the vocal and instrumental selections which were heard in the programme. These afforded the desired contrast between the old and new composers, and incidentally these were introduced

some delightful and promising artists as well as much good music.

The programme was as follows: Piano solo by Miss North, composition by Algernon Lindos; songs, Mrs. Mayall, the composers illustrated being Sterndale Bennett and Eric Coates; songs, Miss Musgrave, "O Memory" (Goring Thomas); cello solo, Miss Hargreaves, "Schlummerlied" (Squire); vocal, Mrs. J. Sherwood Doble, "Music of the May"; "The Dew is on the Lily," and "My Song is of the Sturdy North" (Edward German); piano, Miss Mona Quigg, "Lullaby Land" (Cyrl Scott); vocal and violin obligato, Mrs. Morton and Miss Young, "Roses in June" (Edward German). The accompanists were Mrs. Jamie Cameron and Mrs. James.

Within its relatively small proportions this programme showed "the transition from the beautiful melodies of the earlier day to the present day music with its intricate harmony."

War Encouraged Music. "Musicians of England all agree that the war has done much to make us encourage our own composers and artists," said Miss Henning, who proceeded to cite some of the outstanding operatic and chamber-concerts, musical lectures and orchestral events of the last three years, and it was pointed out that there are now about seventy scholarships and sixty prizes competed for annually. In the last generation there were hardly any English orchestras of the first rank; today, thanks to the work of the English Schools of Music, London alone boasts four or five orchestras which can bear comparison with the best orchestral bodies on the continent.

After the programme, which took about an hour and a half, tea was served. Mrs. Duncan Campbell, president of the club, and Mrs. Umbach presiding at the urns. Beautiful autumn flowers were effectively arranged in all the reception-rooms, the basket-urns in the centre of the tea-table holding a mixed posy of mallow, schyzanthus, and asters.

DANCE ORCHESTRA NOW REHEARSING

Prof. Leslie Grossmith's Musical Organisation Has Special Reference to Modern Dance

The evolution of dance music is so striking in its rapid progress that a well-organized dance orchestra fulfilling all the modern requirements as expressed by the best orchestras in the East requires a great deal of skill and thoughtful manipulation in every detail. Time was when two or three performers would jazz a few popular tunes and get by, as the saying is, but since the advent of such well-organized bodies as the Paul White-man, Club Royal, Chuck Whitehead and other well-known orchestras the spirit of progress and competition has brought about a wonderful transformation. In the large centres, particularly New York, the progress is interesting to watch and is drawing the attention of the more serious-minded musician.

No more cow bells, no more strumming wrong chords on the banjo, no more stupid noises without rhyme or reason, no more "jazzing it up" according to the spirit one imbibed.

Thanks to the magnificent reproduction of the gramophone we are able to hear what is going on in this important musical element.

Why not produce the same effect and result here in Victoria? Seems a natural question to ask.

It can be done, but few realise what an immense amount of work such an undertaking entails. First and foremost each member in the repertoire requires an individual orchestration, an initial item calling for vivid imagination and technical skill of no mean order.

To hear the effects produced by Paul White-man, The Club Royal or other orchestras on the gramophone and produce similar effects in reality here in Victoria is certainly a vastly different matter. As a well-known American musician has aptly remarked: "To present dance music in its highest form today requires at its head a man whose knowledge be-

Economize on Your Fall Clothes

Bought at the right source of supply, you can depend on it that no good style has been omitted from our Fall showing of Women's Suits, Coats, Dresses and Skirts. Large and special purchases of Sample Garments are included—that were bought and

Priced to Save You 1/4 to 1/3

Coats of Furry Elegance

More richly collared and cuffed than ever with the finest of deep furs are the new Coats arriving for Winter. And with a luxurious effect of beauty and elegance seldom equalled. Fashioned of deep piled fabrics such as Veldyne, Panvelaine, Marleen and Fashionia in long graceful lines. Our selections are exceptionally wide and beautiful, and the prices unusually low.

The New Tailleurs Make You Long for Cooler Days

For with their new longer coat lines and youthful smartness the new tailored suits are in readiness for the first brisk days of Autumn. And you'll be delighted with the variety for selection, their splendid wearing fabrics and their low prices—qualities which make them necessities in every well furnished Fall wardrobe.

Alluring Styles in the New Dresses

Advanced modes for Fall in Canton Crepe, Satins and Poiret Twills. Every new idea advanced for Fall wear is represented in an excellent assortment of alluring frocks that reveal the long slenderizing lines—the newest intricate drapings—the novel sleeves—and unusually effective ornamentation!

See Our Garments Suitable for Girls' School Wear

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These offerings of exceptional values in Watson High-Grade Underwear should on no account be overlooked.

WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR
Vests, low neck and no sleeves, V neck and short sleeves, from \$3.25 to \$5.00
Woven Corset Covers at \$1.25
Gray Flannel-Lined Bloomers at \$1.00
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Open and Closed Drawers \$1.25
Combinations, all styles, from \$5.00 to \$25.00

CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR
Children's Vests, up from .60c
Boys' Vests, up from \$1.15
Children's Combinations from \$1.75 to \$2.50
Children's Flannel Waists at .65c

G. A. Richardson & Co.
636 Yates Street

Irish Linen Stores, Ltd.

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Fine Showing of Madeira Hand Embroidered LINENS

Oval Hand Embroidered Madeira Tray Cloths. Each, 85c, 75c and 55c
Round Hand Embroidered Madeira Doilies. Each, \$1.00, 85c, 75c and 50c
Hand Embroidered Madeira Handkerchief Cases. Each, \$1.50, \$1.25 and \$1.00
Hand Embroidered Madeira Baby Pillow Covers. Each, \$3.00, \$2.50 and \$2.25
Handsome Round Hand Embroidered Lunch and Tea Cloths. Sizes 45 and 54 inches. Each, \$15.50, \$14.50 and \$10.50
Hand Embroidered Madeira Tea and Lunch Napkins. Per dozen \$12.50

Inspection Cordially Invited

VELVET Ice Cream — for the Party

Don't limit the success of your dinner, all children, and older folks, too, find delight in ice cream. It is a fitting finish for anything you might serve. A Neapolitan Brick (three flavors), or plain, in pints or quarts—do try some. Quick delivery.

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are never so much appreciated as during the longer evenings. In the pleasant glow of the hearth, a comfortable chair and a good book, all that need be added is Good Vision.
Your eyes deserve just the scientific service we are able to render.
Victoria Optical Parlors
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Vacating Store at 623 Johnson Street

Special Sale

2 Walnut Top Counters
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Several Good Tables
Large Floor Mirror
Call in today. Must be sold.

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Wonderful Carpet Cleaning THE CARPETERIA CO.

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NOTE OUR NEW ADDRESS

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Old Carpets Remade into Lovely Floor Rugs

direction of Mr. George Osard, will supply the latest dance music. The supper will be provided by the firm of Tighe & Wheeler. The dapper floor in the Armories

WOOD

JORDAN RIVER FIR
Large Double Load \$4.50
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has been improved, since first laid, through much dancing upon its surface, and the Rotarians will have it in first class shape when the opening dance commences

Attention Please

All Disease Has But ONE CAUSE

declares W. F. Kippen, of Spokane. This well-known Northwest character, himself a remarkable specimen of manhood for nearly the allotted age of man, three score years and ten, has a wonderful, hygienic SYSTEM OF HEALTH.

Victoria's Sick May Regain the Bloom of Youth

—Sounds spectacular, but it isn't. This is not a patent medicine, not physical culture, nor dieting. It is a home treatment. The dissolvents used in the treatment cannot be obtained in any drug store. These dissolvents will dissolve any poisonous condition in the body—yet they positively have no effect upon any sound, healthy tissues.

Learn More About This System

Write for Mr. Kippen's booklet, "Elimination." It's FREE, with no obligations attached. Send or call for it.

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Each set in a handsome presentation case, unquestionably you'll find it difficult to choose a more useful gift. Sets of three pieces each, with white or buckhorn handles, are priced at

\$15 \$18 \$20

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Jeweler and Watchmaker. New Address: 647 Yates Street

Church's English Brogues for Women!

The highest grade of calfskin in strap and tongue styles. No smarter shoes can be chosen for street wear.



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Two stores—1303 Douglas Street and 1081 Douglas Street

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Why not have those cane-seated chairs and tables mended? Why not let the disabled veterans assist you? Why not examine their wide and splendid exhibit of their work? You are cordially invited to inspect

The Red + Cross Workshop
514 Fort Street Phone 2169

BUY YOUR WIFE A CHINA TEA SET

She will sure appreciate a nice English China Tea Set of 6 cups and saucers, 6 plates, 1 cake plate, sugar and cream. We sell them from \$11.90 up. Japanese Tea Sets from \$9.90 up. R. A. Brown & Co., Douglas and Johnson Streets.

SERVICE OF SONG AT ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH

A service of song and praise will be held in the St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, corner Broughton and Douglas Streets, this evening, and a cordial invitation is extended to all who wish to join in this service. The Rev. A. Crowther Smith will give a short address during the evening, and the programme of music to be rendered is as follows: Anthem, "Praise the Lord" (Mark); solo, "O Lord Most Holy" (Francis); Miss Ruth Melville; anthem, "Ye Shall Dwell in the Land" (Stainer); soloists, Mrs. Wm. Wright and Mr. W. Melville; duet, "In the Cross of Christ We Glory" (Howe); Mrs. Jessie Longfield and Mr. Kenneth Angus; solo, "Abide With Me" (Liddle); Miss Beth Simpson; anthem, "Lead, Kindly Light" (Pugh Evans).

CORBIE HILL WEDDING

On Thursday last the wedding took place at St. John's Church, of Miss Ivy Frederica Molesworth, younger daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Molesworth, R.A., and Donald H. Alexander, son of Mrs. Alexander, of Cobble Hill. The Rev. F. G. Christman, of Duncan, officiated. The bride, who was very prettily dressed in white satin with silver trimming and wedding veil, entered the church on the arm of her brother, Mr. A. C. V. Molesworth, by whom she was given away. The church had been beautifully decorated with hydrangeas. After the ceremony the bridal party proceeded to the home of the bridegroom's mother, from whence the happy couple left by car for their honeymoon, to be spent at up-island points.

WAIHEMO PASSES

From Australasia for Vancouver and Ocean Falls, the Canadian-Australasian Line freighter Waiheimo passed in from sea yesterday morning, and after picking up a pilot passed on to the Mainland.

The United States imported 426,847,256 pounds of crude rubber in 1921.

The Aristocrat of fine Toilet Soaps
SINCE 1789

Pearl SOAP

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Guaranteed Quality Clothing for Boys Now on Sale at Removal Sale Prices

Do not confuse these suits with any others that you have been offered at similar prices. These are exceptionally high-grade school suits which we positively guarantee in every detail. If you purchase one that does not wear to your complete satisfaction, we want you to bring it back and get a new suit free of charge. Note these low prices on guaranteed quality—

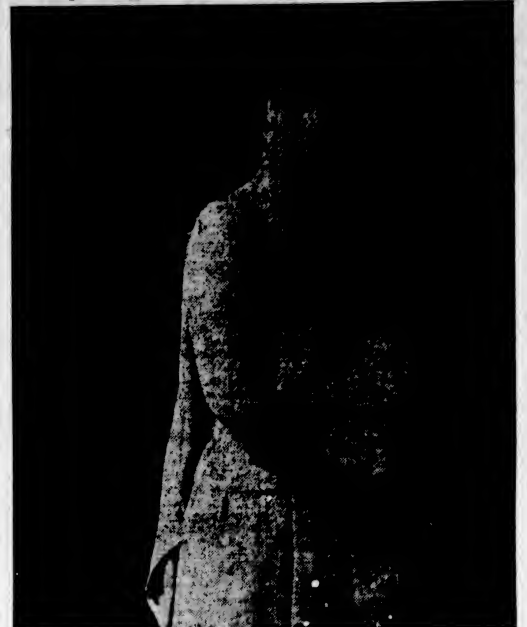
Suits at \$7.50, \$9.75, \$12.75

School Boys' Overcoats of tweed or navy nap cloth with red flannel lining; light or heavy weights; raglan or set-in sleeves. Not a coat in this selection is worth less than \$14.50. The majority of them were priced from \$15.00 to \$18.00. Sizes 2 to 10 years. Removal Sale Price—**\$10.75**

Our Finest Quality Navy Blue Nap Reefers, in button to neck style, with velvet collar, brass buttons and red flannel lining. Fitting 2 to 10 years. Removal Sale Price—**\$12.00**

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Boy's Clothes Specialist
1221 Douglas Street

Playing for Ladies' Musical



MRS. GERTRUDE HUNTLEY GREEN

The gifted Canadian pianist, who, together with Mr. Gordon Hicks, the well-known baritone, will appear in recital at the Capital Theatre on Thursday, October 5, in the opening concert of the Ladies' Musical Club season. Mrs. Green's group have been specially prepared for this programme, and none of the numbers have been previously played by her in Victoria. Among them will be two little compositions, "Vesper" and "Tria Lanza," by Mr. J. Douglas Mavor, a local composer, who wrote them for and dedicated them to Mrs. Green. The programme will illustrate both the classic and the modern school of composition, among the older composers to be represented being Bach, Beethoven and Brahms, while the modern school will be represented by Scriabin, Debussy and Delius. She is playing a Chopin group by request, including his Ballade in A flat, a Study and a Nocturne. None of these have ever been played by her before on the concert platform. Beethoven's Dutch Dance will certainly prove interesting as an example of one of the lighter phases of the old composer's music.

Social & Personal

Mr. and Mrs. P. C. McGregor, of Port Angeles, are visiting at Shawnigan Lake.

Capt. Arthur Lane, of Cowichan Bay, is a visitor in the Capital over the week-end.

Mrs. N. L. Blide, Medina Street, left yesterday for Kelowna, where she will visit her sister, Mrs. C. H. Jackson.

Mr. Alex. Denholm motored down from Royston yesterday afternoon. He intends spending a few days visiting relatives and friends here.

Mr. John Grant, who has been visiting Mrs. A. W. Eide, Equilmalt Road, has left for his home in Halifax.

Miss E. Trickey, chief operator, B.C. Telephone Co., left yesterday on a vacation to visit her uncle, Rev. John Trickey, of Toronto.

Mrs. C. E. Thomas entertained at a small dinner last evening in farewell to Mrs. Arthur Mitchell, who is returning this week to New York.

Mrs. Musgrave and Miss Gwendoline Musgrave are staying at Devonshire House while in town for the opening of the Ladies' Musical Club.

Mrs. Harding Harrett-Lennard, of Vancouver, is spending a few days in Victoria, the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wyles.

Miss Lloyd-Williams, who has been spending the latter part of the summer with her sister, Mrs. L. C. Ratray, at Sahtlam, left for her home in England on Thursday afternoon.

Miss Woods, R.N., left Devonshire House last night, where she has been staying for the past six months, to take a course of lectures at the University of British Columbia.

Dr. and Mrs. Torin, of Edmonton, who were on a holiday in Alaska, are guests at the Empress Hotel. The doctor is brother to Mrs. Campbell, of Broadbalm.

Mrs. and Miss de Biequiere

Quadra Street, were guests of Lady de Biequiere, who was here with the English parliamentarians and Montreal Board of Trade.

Among the overseas visitors who recently signed the visitors' book at the Preston Town Hall, Lancashire, were Mary E. and Nellie Boland, Victoria.

Last evening the bridemaids of the Bolton-Innes wedding were the kinsfolk of the groomsmen and ushers at the Union Club, and later at a dance at the home of Miss Vivian Matsun.

Mrs. Arthur Dyde Lindsay, 322 Newport Avenue, Oak Bay, entertained informally at luncheon on Wednesday in honor of her cousins, Brigadier-General and Mrs. W. O. H. Dods.

Mrs. C. A. Booth and children left on the Vancouver boat yesterday morning en route to County Donegal, on a visit to her mother. They sail from Montreal on the SS. Montclare.

Mrs. Florence Lawrence, Honolulu, who attended the convention in Portland, and during her visit to Victoria was a guest at the Glenelg Inn, sailed yesterday by the Niagara for home.

Among the guests registered at the Glenelg Inn are Mrs. Dowley, Winnipeg; Mrs. Erskine, Vancouver; Mrs. H. I. Miller, Mrs. Stuart, Mr. H. I. Miller, Everett, Wash., and Mr. T. Stevens, Seattle.

The engagement is announced of Miss Alma Corbould, second daughter of Mr. G. E. Corbould, of New Westminster, to Major J. A. Motherwell, Chief Inspector of Dominion Fisheries in Vancouver, the wedding to take place in the new year.

At the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Blackwood, Linden Avenue, Mrs. Chater Payne entertained at a bridge tea on Thursday afternoon in farewell to Mrs. Arthur Mitchell, who is returning to New York next week.

Mrs. James Nichol, of Auchmountain, Equilmalt Road, was a passenger to Vancouver on Friday night's boat, accompanying her friends, Mrs. Greenless and Mrs. Urquhart, both of whom are residents of the Terminal City, and had been Mrs. Nichol's guests for a time. Mrs. Nichol goes to attend the marriage of a Scottish daughter, which is taking place there.

Sailing for India, October 5, is Miss Dorothy H. Kilpatrick, the talented daughter of Prof. Kilpatrick, of Knox College, Toronto. She went out in 1914, and is now returning after her first tour. During the past year she has addressed university and college students in many places. Large audiences have greeted her and received a wonderful message. Victoria is to have the opportunity of hearing this outstanding speaker early in October, the time and place to be announced later.

A very pleasant surprise was given to the Misses Tanner, of 539 Rithet Street, on Thursday evening, when a number of friends, including Messdames Lamport, Clarke and Bruce, and the Misses Campbell, Greenwood and others, assembled at their home. Games and music, supplied by the Misses Campbell and Greenwood, giving delightful vocal selections, and Mrs. Clark and Miss Campbell, instrumental numbers, and acting as accompanists, made an enjoyable programme. Refreshments were served at the close.

On Wednesday afternoon, from 3 to 6, Mrs. Arthur E. Kent, of 805 Linden Avenue, will lend her beautiful home for the second chain silver tea being held by the members of the Rebekah Lodge No. 45. A programme will be rendered during the afternoon. Mrs. Randall, of Oak Bay, has kindly consented to do character reading, which always proves a very interesting attraction. Mrs. Kent will be assisted by her daughter, Mrs. Wallace Whitten. A cordial invitation is extended to all members of the Rebekah Lodge and their friends.

Mrs. Genevieve Lipsett-Skinner, of Ottawa, and Mrs. K. K. Donnelly, have taken a house at 61 Sylvan Lane,

in honor of their son, Mr. Donald Cameron, and about twenty-five of the members of the F. A. E. Fraternity of the University of Washington, of which he is a member, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Cameron entertained last evening at their home, Moss Street. The Seattle guests, who arrived from Seattle earlier in the day by special boat chartered for the purpose, were supplemented by about forty young Victoria people, who joined effort with the hosts of the evening to give the visitors an enjoyable time, dancing.

JAEGER
WOOL
GOODS

Gordon & Sons
LIMITED

Store Opens at 9 a.m. and Closes at 6 p.m.
Wednesdays 1 p.m.

CROWN
TOILET
GOODS

The Distinctive Features of the Burberry Coat Give to It a World-Wide Reputation

The new Burberry Coats for the Fall season embody all the distinctive features of previous Burberrys and many new touches which enhance their individuality.

The fabrics used in the making of these famous coats are neither too light nor too heavy. For motor, steamer or town wear, the Burberry Coat will serve you far beyond your expectations.

The attention given to the smallest details of cut and tailoring in the Burberry Coats make it evident that no efforts have been spared to produce a coat above the average in style and workmanship.

FABRICS

The new fabrics include plain tweeds, Lovat mixtures, line check tweeds, and camel hair plaids.

LININGS

Silk shoulder linings, with attractive storm cuffs in sleeves.

BUTTONS

Plain bone or leather buttons are available.

TAILORING

Patch or slash pockets, plain or oversewn seams, strap wrist or cuffs.

PRICES

\$55.00, \$65.00 and \$69.50

Imported Embroidered Felt and Velour Hats

The models we present are typical of the attractively trimmed Felt and Velour Hats that have taken precedence this season.

There are charming designs in shades of brown, fawn, grey, sand and navy, smartly trimmed with applique kid motifs, ribbons, chenille, metallic ribbon and velvet applique, in the brightest colorings.

There is such a lavish variety to choose from that one is sure to find their fancy has been anticipated here. Priced from \$8.50 to \$29.50 each.



Attain Perfection in Corseting by Wearing Frolaset Front-Laced Corsets

Perfection in design, workmanship and perfection of fit—this is the combination of correct corseting. The three aforementioned features are sure to result in smart style lines and real corset comfort.

There is a Frolaset Front-Laced Corset for every type of figure. Frolaset Corsets are made in beautiful coutils, brocades, satins, etc., in plain white, pink or brocade effects. They are excellent value at \$6.50, \$7.50 and \$10.00 a pair.

Telephone 1876

Blouses and Corsets, 1878

1211 Douglas Street

First Floor, 1877

Ing was the pastime and was immensely popular to the strains of music furnished by Balgarno's Orchestra. Purple and gold asters, used for decorations in all the reception rooms, carried out the university colors, and were particularly effective in the dining-room, where supper was served about 11 o'clock. The Seattle visitors are returning home today, and will be joined shortly by Mr. Donald Cameron, who is in his second year at the university there.

A few friends and members of the Hampshire Road Methodist congregation met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Williams, 1715 Fourth Street, on Friday evening, spending a few very pleasant hours with music and games, to help celebrate the twentieth anniversary of their home's marriage. After refreshments had been served the happy couple and their family were greatly surprised when the pastor, Rev. W. C. Frank, called the gathering to order and asked Mr. T. A. Stott to come forward and say a few words. Mr. Stott responded by handing a beautiful jardiniere to Mrs. Williams, and expressed the sentiments of the people and wished the host and hostess every blessing. Mr. Williams responded, expressing thanks for this token of esteem and respect.

Additional Serial on Page 12.

Reduction in Freight Rates to England

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At Chicago: R. H. F. 4, C. 10

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At St. Louis: R. H. F. 4, S. 10

At Boston: R. H. F. 4, B. 10

At New York: R. H. F. 4, N. 10

At Washington: R. H. F. 4, W. 10

At Cincinnati: R. H. F. 4, C. 10

At Pittsburgh: R. H. F. 4, P. 10

At Baltimore: R. H. F. 4, B. 10

At Milwaukee: R. H. F. 4, M. 10

At St. Paul: R. H. F. 4, S. 10

At Minneapolis: R. H. F. 4, M. 10

At Kansas City: R. H. F. 4, K. 10

At Omaha: R. H. F. 4, O. 10

At Denver: R. H. F. 4, D. 10

At Salt Lake: R. H. F. 4, S. 10

At Portland: R. H. F. 4, P. 10

At Seattle: R. H. F. 4, S. 10

At Tacoma: R. H. F. 4, T. 10

At Vancouver: R. H. F. 4, V. 10

At Victoria: R. H. F. 4, V. 10

At Nanaimo: R. H. F. 4, N. 10

At Port Moody: R. H. F. 4, P. 10

At West Vancouver: R. H. F. 4, W. 10

At Burnaby: R. H. F. 4, B. 10

At Richmond: R. H. F. 4, R. 10

At Delta: R. H. F. 4, D. 10

At Surrey: R. H. F. 4, S. 10

At Langley: R. H. F. 4, L. 10

At Abbotsford: R. H. F. 4, A. 10

At Chilliwack: R. H. F. 4, C. 10

At Port Moody: R. H. F. 4, P. 10

At West Vancouver: R. H. F. 4, W. 10

At Burnaby: R. H. F. 4, B. 10

At Richmond: R. H. F. 4, R. 10

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At Surrey: R. H. F. 4, S. 10

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At Richmond: R. H. F. 4, R. 10

At Delta: R. H. F. 4, D. 10

At Surrey: R. H. F. 4, S. 10

SPORTING NEWS

MAINLAND TEAM BEATS INCOGS

Victoria Cricket Champions Fail to Make a Hundred at Brockton Point — Rivers Scores His Century

VANCOUVER, Sept. 23.—Canadian Pacific Railway, champions of the Mainland Cricket League, met and defeated the Victoria Incogs at Brockton Point this afternoon, winning the Tomlin Cup.

Victoria batted first and compiled 98 runs. Sparks was top scorer with 45. He played a confident innings and was the only Victoria batsman who seemed at home with the deliveries of Rivers and Stocks. Wenman scored 17 and Hewitt 19. Rivers and Stocks bowled unchanged throughout the innings. The former finished with the fine analysis of five wickets for 24 runs, while Stocks took three wickets for 37.

C. P. R. replied with 177 runs for five wickets, of which Rivers made 109 and Terkup 30.

The final score stood, Vancouver 177, Victoria 98. The full score follows:

Victoria	Incogs
Wenman, c. b. Rivers, b. Terkup, 17	Wenman, c. b. Rivers, b. Terkup, 17
Hewitt, c. Rivers, b. Stocks, 19	Hewitt, c. Rivers, b. Stocks, 19
Sparks, c. Rivers, b. Stocks, 45	Sparks, c. Rivers, b. Stocks, 45
Rivers, c. Wenman, b. Terkup, 109	Rivers, c. Wenman, b. Terkup, 109
Terkup, c. Rivers, b. Sparks, 30	Terkup, c. Rivers, b. Sparks, 30
Wenman, c. Rivers, b. Sparks, 17	Wenman, c. Rivers, b. Sparks, 17
Hewitt, c. Rivers, b. Sparks, 19	Hewitt, c. Rivers, b. Sparks, 19
Sparks, c. Rivers, b. Stocks, 45	Sparks, c. Rivers, b. Stocks, 45
Rivers, c. Wenman, b. Terkup, 109	Rivers, c. Wenman, b. Terkup, 109
Terkup, c. Rivers, b. Sparks, 30	Terkup, c. Rivers, b. Sparks, 30
Wenman, c. Rivers, b. Sparks, 17	Wenman, c. Rivers, b. Sparks, 17
Hewitt, c. Rivers, b. Sparks, 19	Hewitt, c. Rivers, b. Sparks, 19
Sparks, c. Rivers, b. Stocks, 45	Sparks, c. Rivers, b. Stocks, 45
Rivers, c. Wenman, b. Terkup, 109	Rivers, c. Wenman, b. Terkup, 109
Terkup, c. Rivers, b. Sparks, 30	Terkup, c. Rivers, b. Sparks, 30
Wenman, c. Rivers, b. Sparks, 17	Wenman, c. Rivers, b. Sparks, 17
Hewitt, c. Rivers, b. Sparks, 19	Hewitt, c. Rivers, b. Sparks, 19
Sparks, c. Rivers, b. Stocks, 45	Sparks, c. Rivers, b. Stocks, 45
Rivers, c. Wenman, b. Terkup, 109	Rivers, c. Wenman, b. Terkup, 109
Terkup, c. Rivers, b. Sparks, 30	Terkup, c. Rivers, b. Sparks, 30
Wenman, c. Rivers, b. Sparks, 17	Wenman, c. Rivers, b. Sparks, 17
Hewitt, c. Rivers, b. Sparks, 19	Hewitt, c. Rivers, b. Sparks, 19
Sparks, c. Rivers, b. Stocks, 45	Sparks, c. Rivers, b. Stocks, 45
Rivers, c. Wenman, b. Terkup, 109	Rivers, c. Wenman, b. Terkup, 109
Terkup, c. Rivers, b. Sparks, 30	Terkup, c. Rivers, b. Sparks, 30
Wenman, c. Rivers, b. Sparks, 17	Wenman, c. Rivers, b. Sparks, 17
Hewitt, c. Rivers, b. Sparks, 19	Hewitt, c. Rivers, b. Sparks, 19
Sparks, c. Rivers, b. Stocks, 45	Sparks, c. Rivers, b. Stocks, 45
Rivers, c. Wenman, b. Terkup, 109	Rivers, c. Wenman, b. Terkup, 109
Terkup, c. Rivers, b. Sparks, 30	Terkup, c. Rivers, b. Sparks, 30
Wenman, c. Rivers, b. Sparks, 17	Wenman, c. Rivers, b. Sparks, 17
Hewitt, c. Rivers, b. Sparks, 19	Hewitt, c. Rivers, b. Sparks, 19
Sparks, c. Rivers, b. Stocks, 45	Sparks, c. Rivers, b. Stocks, 45
Rivers, c. Wenman, b. Terkup, 109	Rivers, c. Wenman, b. Terkup, 109
Terkup, c. Rivers, b. Sparks, 30	Terkup, c. Rivers, b. Sparks, 30
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Rivers, c. Wenman, b. Terkup, 109	Rivers, c. Wenman, b. Terkup, 109
Terkup, c. Rivers, b. Sparks, 30	Terkup, c. Rivers, b. Sparks, 30
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Rivers, c. Wenman, b. Terkup, 109	Rivers, c. Wenman, b. Terkup, 109
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Rivers, c. Wenman, b. Terkup, 109	Rivers, c. Wenman, b. Terkup, 109
Terkup, c. Rivers, b. Sparks, 30	Terkup, c. Rivers, b. Sparks, 30
Wenman, c. Rivers, b. Sparks, 17	Wenman, c. Rivers, b. Sparks, 17
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Terkup, c. Rivers, b. Sparks, 30	Terkup, c. Rivers, b. Sparks, 30
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Wenman, c. Rivers, b. Sparks, 17	Wenman, c. Rivers, b. Sparks, 17
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Hewitt, c. Rivers, b. Sparks, 19	Hewitt, c. Rivers, b. Sparks, 19
Sparks, c. Rivers, b. Stocks, 45	Sparks, c. Rivers, b. Stocks, 45
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Terkup, c. Rivers, b. Sparks, 30	Terkup, c. Rivers, b. Sparks, 30
Wenman, c. Rivers, b. Sparks, 17	Wenman, c. Rivers, b. Sparks, 1

SPORTING NEWS

DAVENPORTS WIN FROM LADYSMITH

Soccer Champions Defeated by Two to One—Eccentric Shooting by Forwards of Either Side

NANAIMO, Sept. 23.—The Davenport Football Team took Lady Smith champions into camp today when they defeated them by the score of two to one. Davenport, without doubt, had the best of the first half, but erratic shooting on the part of the forwards lost many good chances. Davenport drew first blood when Purse made a fine shot at goal, the ball hitting the post and rebounding was headed in by Perry. It put more pep into the game immediately and a nice forward rush by the Lady Smith team netted them a goal.

It was due to fast work of Haddock at inside left, who rushed Epperson and beat him to the base, netting it well.

The second half was much better contested, each team having a good share of the play, but poor shooting saved both sides. After struggling hard for about forty minutes the Davenport team made a combined rush forward, but a foul was made by the Lady Smith fullback. Courtney kicked the ball nicely and scored the winning goal. That ended the scoring, time being called in about two minutes.

AUSTRALIAN PLAYERS HERE

Gerald Patterson and Pat O'Hara Wood, of the Australian Davis Cup tennis team, played a three-set match at the Victoria Lawn Tennis Club yesterday afternoon, the former winning with a score of 4-6, 6-2, 6-0. The Australians were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Leeming and Miss Leeming for a motor trip round Victoria. The Australian tennis captain was accompanied by Mrs. Patterson, and stated that he hopes to spend three weeks here next year on his way back to the United States. The weather proved ideal for tennis and the visiting players had a word of praise for the excellent courts of the local club, and much enjoyed their brief stay in the city.

MAN BEATS HORSE IN SPECIAL MATCH

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 23.—Alan Woodring, Olympic 200-metre champion and world's 200-yard indoor title-holder, won a special 75-yard dash against a racehorse at the State American Legion games yesterday. His time was 7 1/5 seconds. Woodring won by a stride.

EAST TIES WEST IN SECTIONAL TENNIS

East Wins Three Matches—Johnston Beats Tilden—Mrs. Mallory Defeats Miss Browne

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., Sept. 23.—Through the victory of Vincent Richards, of Yonkers, N. Y., over Willis E. Davis, of San Francisco, in the concluding match of the series today, the East tied the West in the second inter-sectional tennis tournament of the year. Each team won three matches in the two days of play, while a seventh, which would have cast the deciding point was unfinished.

The interrupted match was a doubles encounter between W. M. Washburn and R. Norris William, of the East, and Robert and Howard Kinsey, of the West. Williams and Washburn were leading sets, 6-1, 9-7, 9-11, and the fourth set stopped all games when play was allowed to allow the Kinseys to catch a train for San Francisco.

Overshadowing in the team rivalry of the tournament were two singles matches between the top two ranking players among men and women in this country.

In the first, William M. Johnston, of San Francisco, turned the tables on William T. Tilden, who defeated him in the National singles recently, and downed the American titleholder in three out of four sets, 6-3, 4-6, 8-6, 6-0.

In the other, Mrs. Mollie B. Mallory, of New York, the National women's champion, triumphed in straight sets over Miss Mary K. Browne, of Los Angeles, 6-3, 6-2. Each had won a set of an unfinished match yesterday, but it was decided today to start anew instead of completing the previous encounter.

CRUSADERS WIN IN SOCCER GAME WITH GARRISON ELEVEN

The Crusaders' football team made their initial appearance in senior company when they met the Garrison eleven in a friendly game at Central Park yesterday afternoon. A big crowd was on hand to see the military men win the contest 1 to 0 and from the Crusaders' display in this game it is expected they will make a strong bid for the leadership of the second division.

EVERY MAN HAS HIS OWN IDEAS OF GOOD DRESS

The Chief Designer Has a Wonderful Variety of Suit Styles

"I tried to figure out how many men I could fit from our stock suits made on the physique type design," said the Chief Designer of Semi-ready clothes.

"We have 500 different patterns in suits alone, which we can multiply by 30 different suit styles, making 15,000 to begin with."

"We make clothes in seven distinct physique types, with 15 different sizes in each type. So we multiply 15,000 by 105, and have 1,575,000."

"Add to this our overcoats, our pants and breeches, our pattern, our fancy vestings and golf vestings, and we have another million to add to that million and a half."

"So that it would be impossible for any one store to carry one of each size, style and pattern of Semi-ready tailored garments."

"That is one reason why we so carefully organized our Special Order Tailoring Department, where an army of tailors work on custom-made garments ordered from the hundreds of Semi-ready stores in Canada."

"It was a happy thought—for a man can go into a Semi-ready shop and find his own ideas of good dress without any risk—for the suit must fit him, as well as though it were chosen ready to try on."

"We devised an order form which gives to each customer on our staff an exact physical picture of each customer."

"It is as though the cutter had himself taken the measurements when he lays the web of cloth on his table."

"A four-day schedule—adhered to more carefully than railway and mail service—assures prompt and certain delivery on the day promised."

"To Vancouver or Victoria a custom-made Semi-ready suit arrives on the 14th day; whilst to Halifax, St. John and Sydney the time occupied is only ten days."

"Nearby cities like Quebec and Ottawa—Kingston and Peterboro—can deliver special order suits before breakfast on the morning of the fifth day."

"In London, Galt, Kitchenner, Brantford and Woodstock the man who orders a suit with a special measure can have it in good time for an afternoon stroll."

"Fort William and Port Arthur are but a day and a half away, and the Semi-ready stores there deliver special suits within the week."

"In Winnipeg and the West one just adds four days to the quickest possible round trip of a letter and an express parcel."

"Many Semi-ready stores in the Middle West find it pays to get their Semi-ready single suit orders by mail, as it costs less than the high express rates since the Railway Commission was formed."

"The R. J. Toole stores—and all the city stores, including Alpha Four, Founier's and the Chief Designer's Shop on Guy Street—can all deliver a custom-made suit on the evening of the fourth day."

"The chief designer, in his way to the golf tournament in Toronto this week ordered a scarlet golf coat by wire the day he left Sydney, and it was ready for him when he walked into the Chief Designer's Shop—cut, tailored and finished the while he travelled."

"Mearns & Fuller, at Douglas and View Streets, have the extensive sale for Victoria of Semi-ready tailored suits and overcoats for men. (Adv.)"

ESQUIMALT ATHLETES PLAN TO ORGANIZE

Municipal Association Is Projected With Possibility of Taking Over Canteen Grounds

A movement is on foot to form an athletic association for Esquimalt municipality and to this end a meeting is to be held on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock in the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, the free use of which is being kindly given for the occasion by Mrs. Hanna. Steps will also be taken to organize a community centre for Esquimalt, and it is hoped that it may be possible to take over the Canteen ground and buildings for the purpose outlined. The Canteen ground and buildings are rapidly falling into disrepair, being at present unused, and it is thought that there should be little difficulty in making arrangements with the Dominion authorities for their use by the athletic association which it is hoped to organize at Thursday evening's meeting. It is proposed that responsible men should take a trusteeship for the property and with the consent of the authorities Esquimalt would thus be well provided with a much-needed community centre and also a playing ground for the want of which the athletes of the community are greatly handicapped at present.

OLD COUNTRY FOOTBALL

LONDON, Sept. 23.—(Canadian Press Cable).—Results of league football games played in the Old Country today follow:

First Division
Tottenham 1, Arsenal 2.
Aston Villa 3, Middlesbrough 2.
Bolton 3, Birmingham 0.
Liverpool 2, Manchester 0.
Cardiff City 0, Everton 2.
Chelsea 4, Oldham 0.
Manchester City 3, Huddersfield 1.
Newcastle 3, Preston 1.
Nottingham Forest 1, Sheffield 0.
Stoke 0, West Bromwich 2.
Blackburn 0, Sunderland 0.

Second Division
Barnsley 3, Derby County 0.
Blackpool 1, Southampton 3.
Clapton Orient 0, Port Vale 0.
Coventry 2, Manchester U. 0.
Crystal Palace 0, Leicester 1.
Hull City 1, Fulham 0.
Leeds United 1, Bradford City 0.
The Wednesday 0, N. C. 1.
South Shields 1, Rotherham C. 0.
West Ham U. 0, Stockport 1.
Wolverhampton 1, Bury 1.

Third Division—Northern Section
Bradford 2, Crewe 1.
Darlington 3, Barrow 3.
Durham 4, Accrington 1.
Grimsby 0, Wigan 0.
Halifax 3, Tranmere 1.
Hartlepool 3, Ashington 1.
Lincoln 1, Staleybridge 1.
Nelson 2, Southport 0.
Rochdale 3, Wrexham 0.

Third Division—Southern Section
Bristol City 0, Bristol Rovers 1.
Exeter City 1, Watford 2.
Luton Town 3, Swindon Town 1.
Methryn Town 3, Charlton Athletic 0.

Fourth Division
Millwall Athletic 1, Aberdare 0.
Northampton 1, Brentford 1.
Norwich City 3, Southend U. 2.
Portsmouth 0, N. C. 0.
Queen's Park Rangers 0, Brighton and Hove Albion 0.

Reading 0, Plymouth Argyle 1.
Sheff. Wed. 1, Gillingham 0.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE
First Division
Airdrieonians 0, Alloa 3.
Clyde 3, Albion Rovers 0.
Dundee 0, Celtic 1.
Falkirk 2, Aberdeen 2.
Hearts of Midlothian 2, Hibernians 3.
Kilmarnock 1, R. H. Rovers 3.
Motherwell 4, Ayr United 0.
Partick Thistle 5, Hamilton Academicals 3.
Rangers 0, Morton 0.
St. Mirren 3, Third Lanark 1.

Second Division
Armadale 3, Arbroath 0.
Broxburn 1, Hibernians 2.
Clydebank 4, Stenhousemuir 1.
Dunfermline 0, Lochgelly 1.
Forfar 3, Queen's Park 0.
Johnstone 4, Rosendean 1.
King's Park 1, St. Bernard's 0.
St. Johnstone 1, Dunbarton 0.
Vale of Leven 4, Rathgall 1.
East Fife 3, East Stirling 0.

Northern Union Rugby
Bradford 4, Featherstone 13.
Bramley 5, Halifax 6.
Dewsbury 4, Wigan 4.
Huddersfield 18, Hull-Kingston 11.
Rugby 3, St. Helens 15.
Hunslet 3, York 1.
Oldham 9, Leeds 15.
Rochdale 5, Swindon 3.
Salford 5, Warrington 13.
St. Helens Reserves 4, Batley 15.
Wakefield 21, Keighley 10.
Widnes 7, Broughton 3.
Wigan High 3, Leigh 6.

Northern Union
Blackheath 5, Roselyn Park 6.
London Scottish 0, Harlequins 27.
Llanelli 3, Cardiff 11.
Plymouth Albion 25, Glynneath 0.
Gloucester 1, Cross Keys 14.
Leicester 31, Nuneaton 5.
Pontypool 3, Ebbw Vale 0.
Neath 3, Swansea 3.
Conventry 3, Guya Hospital 14.
Bath 3, United Services 4.
Devonport Services 13, Bridgewater 9.

Northampton 22, Rugby 6.
Glasgow Academicals 21, Jedforest 18.

Hartlepool Rovers 13, Birkenhead 11.
Manchester 4, Headingly 15.
Waterloo 31, Hull and Eastington 11.

GRAND CIRCUIT

Race Called Off Yesterday for Lack of Starters—Important Races Only

COLUMBUS, Sept. 23.—Three cheap class events were all that were staged at today's Grand Circuit races, the 2:15 pace having been declared off because of a lack of starters.

Wilaska, of the McDonald stable, was the only straight heat winner of the afternoon, winning the 3:12 trot without dropping a heat.

After D. W. Maloney, an outsider, had won the first heat of the 2:03 pace, he broke in the second mile and narrowly escaped the flag, Wrack, the favorite, winning.

Jane the Great, placed in the field in the 2:04 trot, won that event after Kifowits, second choice, had won the first heat.

Terminals Swamp Salmonbellies in Minto Cup Match

VANCOUVER, Sept. 23.—Buried under an avalanche of goals the Westminister Salmonbellies were no match for the Vancouver professionals in the Minto Cup at Athletic Park this afternoon, and retired beaten by the score of 11 goals to 2.

Angie McDonald was responsible for four of the home club's goals. Dot Crookall, three; Watson, two; while Pitts and McLaren scored one apiece. Westminister was at its best in the second quarter and notched the only two goals scored in that quarter, both coming from the stick of Doughty Spring. There was a fair sized crowd on hand.

Vancouver is now one game behind, with one still to be played.

BOY SCOUTS' SPORTS SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Following is the complete list of results of the Victoria Boy Scouts' Association annual field sports, recently held at Oak Bay:

100 yards, under 9—1, Humber, St. Mary's; 2, Noakes, Fairfield; 3, Wilkin, St. Mark's.

100 yards, under 10—1, Holmes, Fairfield; 2, Sherman, St. Aidan's School; 3, Thompson, James Bay.

100 yards, under 11—1, Davis; 2, Usher; 3, Black, all of St. Mary's.

100 yards, under 12—1, Copeman, Fairfield; 2, Baker, Fairfield; 3, George, St. Mary's.

100 yards, under 13—1, Glolma, James Bay; 2, Field, Collegiate School; 3, Knight, St. Aidan's.

100 yards, under 14—1, Mearns, St. Aidan's; 2, Finch, St. Aidan's; 3, Dunn, Collegiate.

100 yards, under 15—1, Jones, St. Aidan's; 2, Adams, St. Aidan's; 3, Oliver, Fairfield.

220 yards, under 12—1, Davis, St. Mary's; 2, Copeman, Fairfield; 3, Stewart, St. Aidan's.

220 yards, under 15—1, Jones, St. Aidan's; 2, Mearns, St. Aidan's; 3, Blaisell, Fairfield.

220 yards, open—1, Oliver, Fairfield; 2, Adams, St. Aidan's; 3, Locke, Fairfield.

440 yards, under 15—1, Goodwin, St. Aidan's; 2, Blaisell, Fairfield; 3, MacMurchie, Third Troop.

440 yards, open—1, Sayer, St. Aidan's; 2, Oliver, Fairfield; 3, Adams, St. Aidan's.

880 yards, open—1, Goad, Third Troop; 2, Mayhew, Third Troop; 3, Locke, Fairfield.

1 mile, open—1, Mayhew, Third Troop; 2, Goad, Third Troop; 3, Oliver, Fairfield.

Three-legged, under 13—1, A. and R. Brown, James Bay; 2, Dixon and Holmes, St. Mary's; 3, Willie and Hawkes, Fairfield.

Wheelbarrow, under 13—1, Williams and Fuller, St. John's; 2, Davis and Townsend, St. Mary's; 3, Willie and Hawkes, Fairfield.

440 relay, under 12—1, James Bay Pack; 2, Fairfield Pack; 3, St. Mary's Pack.

440 relay, open—1, St. Aidan's Troop; 2, Fairfield Troop; 3, Collegiate Troop.

Trek cart, open—1, Third Troop; 2, James Bay Troop; 3, Fairfield Troop.

High jump, under 12—1, Pease, St. Aidan's; 2, Dixon, Fairfield; 3, Davis, Fairfield.

High jump, under 15—1, Jones, St. Aidan's; 2, Deane, Collegiate; 3, Mearns, St. Aidan's.

High jump, open—1, James, Third Troop; 2, Sayer, St. Aidan's; 3, Borgart, Collegiate, and Jones, St. Aidan's.
Long jump, under 13—1, Davis, St. Mary's; 2, Pease, St. Aidan's; 3, Stewart, St. Aidan's.
Long jump, open—1, Jones; 2, Adams; 3, Sayer, all of St. Aidan's.
Tug-of-war, under 12—Fairfield Pack.
Tug-of-war, under 14—St. Aidan's Pack.

Summary of Field Sports

Scouts—Points
St. Aidan's Troop 51
Third Troop 18
Fairfield Troop 17
Collegiate Troop 7
James Bay Troop 5
St. John's Troop 2

Holders of cup for 1922.
1921 winners—St. Aidan's Troop and Pack.
Cubs—Points
Fairfield Pack 24
St. Mary's Pack 20
St. Aidan's Pack 9
James Bay Pack 7
St. John's Pack 3

Holders of cup for 1922.
This is the first year that the Wolf Cup has been competed for.

NANAIMO FOOTBALL

Celtic Elect Officers—League Game Today at Ladysmith—Merchants Play Cumberland

NANAIMO, Sept. 23.—At a meeting of the Celtic football team held last evening, the following were elected to serve as officers for the coming season: President, Geo. Wardill; vice-president, J. Hamilton; secretary-treasurer, W. Horman; captain, A. Appleby; committee, J. Sneddon, W. Parson, H. Welch, J. Hill; trainer, T. Walters.

The Celtic will play South Wellington on Sunday, September 24, at South Wellington. The team will be chosen from the following: Wilson, Johnson, Walters, Wright, Wilson, Doran, Welch, Milburn, Cain, Dawson, Appleby, Cramb, Milburn, Kelly.

Mr. M. Armstrong will be the referee.

A football game between North Wellington and Northfield will be played tomorrow afternoon. The following is the line-up:

North Wellington—Goal, A. McDonald; backs, T. Zaccarelli, S. Davis; halves, R. Hindmarch, J. Robinson, W. Loudon; forwards, Jenson, Slogar, Stromach, Jones, J. Biggs.

Northfield—Goal, Herd; backs, Meredith and White; halves, Wilson, Whitta, Phillips; forwards, Marshall, Stuart, Burns, Reinhard, Russell.

The Nanaimo City football team will visit Ladysmith tomorrow for a scheduled league fixture with Ladysmith, the game to commence at 3 p.m. Nanaimo City will be represented by the following team:

Goal, Rouleau; backs, Zaccarelli, Dickinson; halves, Ross, McDougall, O'Donnell; forwards, Hines, McMillan, Fowler, Stobart, Hubbard; reserves, King, Hughes, McCormick.

Mr. Quinn will referee the game.

The Merchants United are fielding a strong team in their game with Cumberland here on the cricket field tomorrow. Cumberland also expected to have Andy Wilson, late of Calgary Hillier's keeping goal for them.

The Merchants will field the following team—Goal, Townsend; backs, Munroe, Leigh; halves, Porter, Wase, Graham; forwards, Watson, Coupland, Clarke, Boyd, Stone; reserves, Tipper and Gordon.



Fast—We'll Say So!

And so is the indigo dye in these pure wool blue serge suits which we want you to come and inspect.

The tailoring of these pure wool suits is above reproach in every respect, and the value is extraordinary at only

\$35.00



Temporary Premises 817 GOVERNMENT STREET Opposite Postoffice

The torque tube construction of the Oldsmobile "4" gives it a firm road-hold over all kinds of roads



Revercomb Motors Ltd. 925 Yates St. Phone 270

COMOX BASEBALL

Japanese Win Intermediate Cup for District—Four Teams Were in the Running

CUMBERLAND, Sept. 23.—The baseball season, as far as the intermediates are concerned, was ended here yesterday when the Cumberland intermediate team conceded the Comox District Intermediate League Cup. The locals would have had but two remaining games in the league to win the cup. The Japanese lost two players in the explosion at No. 4 mine, one was recently injured and another was hurt playing recently. On more than one occasion the Japs have had occasion to prove that they are thorough sportsmen and this materially influenced the decision of the locals to concede the cup, the latter having already won the district championship. A banquet is being arranged shortly, when the cup winners will be formally presented with their trophy. The final standing of the league was as follows: Japanese, Cumberland, Union Bay and Bevan.

Used Pianos

It is conceded that a used Piano of good make is a much better investment than a new Piano of a poor make. We have at present the following makes of used Pianos at very low prices.



Haines
Ennis
Gerhard
Heintzman
Newcombe
Weber

Suitable Terms Arranged
You should not fail to take advantage of our REMOVAL SALE BARGAINS
In NEW AND USED PIANOS and PHONOGRAPHS

Heintzman & Co., Ltd.

(Opposite Post Office)
J. D. Allen, Manager, 811-813 Government Street

Whyte & Mackay

"SPECIAL"

SCOTCH Whisky

This old reliable brand

Always the Same

Bottled in Bond, Scotland, in Dumps and Long Quarts

At all B. C. Government Liquor Vendor Stores

The mere fact that you have read this advertisement proves that we can get attention for the small space. Let us help you make people pay attention to your advertising.

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HAIG & HAIG CAPSULES



On the principle that "a little good goes a long way," you can be good to others by the use of Haig & Haig capsules.

We have just been advised by one of our Distributing Houses in Canada that our capsules are capable of being removed because of their not being adhesive. Arising out of this the contents of some of the bottles has been withdrawn and replaced with unsatisfactory spirit. To prevent this reprehensible practice we have now adopted adhesive capsules which cannot be removed without being destroyed.

It is in the nature of things that the highest class goods are most susceptible to nefarious substitution. There is not enough Haig & Haig Whisky for everybody and the cost is a little higher than other Whiskies, but those who are successful in obtaining supplies as bottled and sent out by us do not begrudge the little extra price. Draw the cork and the extra value will be found inside the bottle.

Say HAIG AND HAIG, or you may get another—not the original "Five Stars."

Haig & Haig Five Stars Scots Whisky

HAIG & HAIG LTD (Distillers since 1679) 57 Southwark St. London S.E.1. Eng.

ASK FOR HAIG and HAIG

For Sale at All Government Vendors



LIST OF NOTABLES LANDED AT QUEBEC

LORD EGERTON COMING TO VISIT BRITISH COLUMBIA RANCH
University Professors Form Large Proportion of Passengers—Salisbury Dean to Lecture

QUEBEC, Sept. 23.—The Canadian Pacific 17,000-ton steamer Montclair, in command of Captain Rev. G. L. Laflamme, arrived and docked at Quebec yesterday with 850 passengers from Liverpool, including 505 cabin and 253 third class.

Among the prominent passengers on the Montclair were Sir Thos. Fisher, K.B.E., general manager Canadian Pacific Steamships, Ltd.; Lord Egerton, of Falton Park, Knutsford, England, who is on his way to British Columbia to visit his ranch in that province which has been greatly extended and developed; Very Rev. A. E. Burn, D.D., Dean of Salisbury, who has come to Canada to lecture in the various principal cities of the Dominion; Mr. J. S. Keith, in charge of a large party of Americans from California, who have been touring Europe since June last; Dr. H. A. Ait, the Canadian geologist; Professor R. A. Daly, of Boston, Mass.; Professor E. T. Laffey, of McGill University, Montreal, who attended the seven hundredth anniversary of Padua University at Padua, one of the famous seats of learning in Europe. Professor Laffey did not wish to be interviewed as to his observations and experiences as he intended to write his own impressions; Hon. Justice W. Ross, of Toronto; Professor J. Roy, of Toronto, and Dr. H. W. Warren, of New Haven, Conn.; Mr. W. H. Sullivan, Canadian Government official at Ellis Island, N.Y.; Lieutenant-Colonel C. D. McAlpine, of Toronto; Miss L. D. Rockwell, of New York; Mr. J. D. Hallam, of New York; Archdeacon Patterson Smith, of Montreal, and Mr. H. D. Cutler, barrister of Winnipeg.

TRAVEL IS HEAVY TO SAN FRANCISCO

MORE THAN HUNDRED SAILING FROM VICTORIA TODAY

Dorothy Alexander Leaving for South at 9 o'clock—Admiral Dewey In Due at 11

Well over one hundred passengers will be taking passage from Victoria this morning aboard the coastwise Admiral Line steamer Dorothy Alexander, posted to leave the Rihai docks at nine o'clock for San Francisco. About forty-four of these are from this city and the rest from Vancouver, and points east as far as Toronto and Montreal. The vessel is due from Seattle two hours before sailing hour for the South.

The Victoria people leaving include Mrs. V. B. Henderson, Jack Henderson, Eric Henderson, Raymond Callow, Mrs. Elinor H. Craig, Mrs. Cecilia Smith, Cecil Smith, John Bradley, Max Ballin, Campbell, Allan, Mrs. George, Harry, and Mrs. Hunter, Miss Georgia Hunter, James Hunter, Violet Hunter and Mr. and Mrs. V. A. Pitter, for San Francisco; and Mrs. R. W. Day, Richard Day, D. Stewart, George S. Garrett, Major P. E. Priddleaux, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. K. Irvine, Charlotte Elliott, Sarah A. Hull, John Gilliam, J. D. Hallam, Mr. and Mrs. Pomeroy and child, Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Swain, Miss Mildred Kelly and Mrs. F. R. Kelly for Los Angeles.

The Admiral Line will have two vessels in during the morning. The Admiral Dewey is due from San Francisco at eleven o'clock with a SALMON CARRIER DESTROYED

EUREKA, Cal., Sept. 23.—The schooner Golden West No. 2 was destroyed by fire while unloading salmon in Humboldt Bay here early on Saturday night. The fire started at 11:30 o'clock last night, and after the crew and stevedores had escaped the vessel was towed across the bay and anchored on mud flats.

The schooner had 2,000 cases of salmon from Klamath River, and 1,800 cases had been discharged before the fire started. She will be a total loss. She was valued at \$18,000 and was insured for \$10,000. J. C. Cross was owner and master.

LOCH GOIL COMING

The Royal Mailer Loch Goil, sister ship to the Loch Katrine, is on berth in the United Kingdom and will sail on her maiden voyage to the Pacific Coast on January 3.

SUCH PAINS AS THIS WOMAN HAD

Two Months could not turn in Bed Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Finally Restored Health

Seattle, Washington.—"I had dragging pains first and could not stand on my feet, then I had chills and fever and such pains in my right side and back that I could not sleep. I was this way for over two months, trying everything I could think of, until my sister brought me a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I took it regularly until all the bad pains had left me and I was able to be up and to do my work again. The hard lump left my side and I feel splendid in all ways. I know of many women who have been helped."

—Mrs. G. R. HARRISON, 4640 Orcus St., Seattle, Wash.

This is another case where Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound brought results after "trying everything any one told me" had failed.

If you are suffering from pain, nervousness and are always tired; if you are low spirited and good for nothing, take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Bishops of Shanghai And Tokio Book for Home by Admiral Line

When the trans-Pacific Admiral Line President Jefferson sails from Seattle and Victoria next Saturday afternoon, Bishop Frederick Rogers Graves will be one of the passengers. He is returning to take up his duties at Shanghai, where he has been installed as bishop since 1921. Bishop Graves is considered an authority on China, and has written several well-known works in Chinese dialect.

Travelling on the same steamer with Bishop Graves will be Bishop John McKim, of Tokio, who is also returning to his see after a visit to the United States.

The President Madison, inbound from China and Japan ports, will likely arrive on Tuesday morning, although definite word not yet been received from the vessel.

COUGHLAN SHIFTING TO FRASER RIVER

Fraser Mills, on the Fraser River, will be the next loading point for the steamer Margaret Coughlan, which has been at the Canadian Pacific dock until most of the week taking one and one-half million feet of lumber for Montreal Harbor Board.

The vessel will be shifting from the Uptown Harbor en route to the salmon stream at 7:30 a.m. today. After loading on the Fraser it is probable that Genoa Bay will be visited.

Motor Tourist From Hawaii Sails Aboard SS. Niagara for Home

When the Niagara sailed for Honolulu and the Antipodes yesterday afternoon, among the passengers was Mr. W. G. R. Van Tassel, wealthy Hawaiian Islands sugar planter, who has been spending the summer in Victoria. His automobile went with him, shipped on deck. Mr. Van Tassel came up to Vancouver Island every second summer with his machine and enjoys a thorough holiday of three months here. The Niagara sailed at 2:30 o'clock.

SHIPPING INFORMATION

(By Government Wireless)

Positions via Kaituma 8 p.m., Sept. 23.
Opus, Hong Kong, for San Pedro, 688 miles from San Pedro. Korbal, India, Vancouver, for San Pedro, 240 miles from Vancouver. Meridian, Genoa Bay, for San Francisco, 450 miles from San Francisco. Richmond, Port Wells, for San Pedro, 960 miles from San Pedro. Hana, Nielsen, Seattle for Astoria, no position. Gray, due Kyquut 11 p.m., northbound. China Arrow, San Francisco for New York, 1,290 miles from San Francisco.

1,020 miles from Victoria. Inbound, 275 miles from San Francisco. Aragus, San Francisco for Portland, 120 miles from Columbia River. Manila Maru, Victoria for Yokohama, left Victoria 8 p.m. Anzuru Maru, left 6:22 N. long, 134.07 W., outbound. Kureha Maru, left 49.18 N. long, 138.17 W., inbound. Empress of Asia, left Victoria 8 p.m. Anzuru Maru, left 6:22 N. long, 134.07 W., outbound. Canadian Transporter, Vancouver for Sydney, 522 miles from Flattery. Eastern Sailor, Yokohama for Portland, 1,020 miles from Victoria. Canadian Britisher, Honolulu for Astoria, 585 miles from Astoria, noon. Belfair Maru, Japan for Vancouver, 960 miles from Flattery. Chickasaw, Yokohama for Port Townsend, 1,460 miles from Port Townsend. Royal Arrow, San Pedro for Yokohama, 2,168 miles from San Pedro. Hana, Nielsen, Seattle for Astoria, 585 miles from Astoria, noon. Belfair Maru, Japan for Vancouver, 960 miles from Flattery. Chickasaw, Yokohama for Port Townsend, 1,460 miles from Port Townsend. 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CURTAIN DOWN
ON RECORD FAIR

Continued from page 1

The Alberta cowboys and girls exerted themselves for the Saturday afternoon holiday crowds and gave another clever display of riding and roping. Motorcycle polo again drew hearty applause, and many comments were made on the daring work of the riders in this thrilling game. The concert parties and musicians put as much enthusiasm into their closing performances, after their strenuous week, as they did on the opening day.

A banquet was held in the lunch room of the Victoria Women's Institute at the grounds last evening, about one hundred members, with their husbands, sitting down to a chicken dinner. The toast of the evening was to the president, Mrs. Crocker. The exhibition board was also toasted, with which the name of Mr. George Sangster was coupled. The health of the exhibitors was proposed, and that of the Langford Women's Institute, who were heartily congratulated on winning the first prize in the women's exhibit.

The attendance at the fair yesterday, up to about 9:30, was slightly under two thousand.

Ducks

Indian Runner, fawn and white, drake—1 and 2, S. Cross.
Indian Runner, young drake—1, S. Cross.
Indian Runner, duck—1, 2 and 3, S. Cross.
Indian Runner, young duck—1, S. Cross.
Indian Runner, young pen—1, S. Cross.
Indian Runner, old pen—1, S. Cross.
Mallard drake—1, Mrs. J. Townsend.
Mallard duck—1 and 2, Mrs. J. Townsend.
Mallard pen—1, Mrs. J. Townsend.
Pekin, drake—1, Arthur Wright.
Pekin, duck—1, 2 and 3, Arthur Wright.
Pekin, young duck—1, S. Cross.
Pekin, old pen—1, A. Wright.
Pekin, female, young—1, S. Cross.
Cayuga, drake—1, J. H. Warrington.
Cayuga, young drake—1, J. H. Warrington.

COAL!
COAL!
COAL!

Princeton Sootless

LARGE EGG NUT

\$11.00

LARGE LUMP

\$11.50

Old Wellington

LARGE LUMP

\$12.00

Per Ton, Delivered City Limits

No. 1 Dry

CORDWOOD

12-inch and 16-inch Lengths

\$8.50

One Cord

\$8.00

Three-Cord Lots

Victoria Wood & Coal Co., Ltd.

206-7 Union Bank Building

Phones 2274 and 5900

H. Amphlett G. C. Howell

E. V. Thomson

TO EVERY MOVE OF THE BODY



There is just little enough boring in this P.C. model to give perfect freedom of action. The boning is so cleverly placed and of such sterling quality as to preserve and accentuate the artistic lines of the body.

Always the utmost in style, comfort and service for the money.

Front lace, back lace, white and flesh

PARISIAN CORSET MANUFACTURING CO. LIMITED

Montreal Toronto Winnipeg

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GUARANTEED



SENIOR AND GRAND CHAMPION JERSEY BULL

Count's Fox had, shown by Walkik Farm, Spokane, at the Fall Fair, has reached his eighth year, during his of which he has been exhibited in circuit, and was undefeated in the North-west until his son, Oxford Count, won the title at New Westminster recently.

Cayuga, duck—1 and 2, J. H. Warrington.
Cayuga, young duck—1, J. H. Warrington.

Capon
Capon—1, Elderton Bros.; 2 and 3, W. J. Miller.

Geese
Toulouse, gander—1, S. Cross; 2, Mrs. J. Townsend.
Toulouse, goose—1, S. Cross; 2, Mrs. J. Townsend; 3, A. M. Starr; 4, S. Cross.

Toulouse, young male—1, S. Cross.
Toulouse, young female—1, S. Cross.
Toulouse, old pen—1, S. Cross.

Children's Classes
Barred Plymouth Rock, cockerel—1, Robert W. Daykin.
Barred Plymouth Rock, pullet—1, Robert W. Daykin.

S. C. Rhode Island Red, cockerel—1, Bertie Sutton.
S. C. Rhode Island Red, pullet—1, Bertie Sutton.

White Faverolles, cockerel—1, Earl Sarlat.
White Faverolles, pullet—1, Earl Sarlat.

CATTLE
Aberdeen Angus
Two animals, the produce of one cow—1 and 2, James D. McGregor.

The Aberdeen Angus Society, Aberdeen, Scotland, offer a silver medal for the grand champion bull, which was won by James D. McGregor.

Holstein-Friesian
Bull, senior calf—1, Colony Farm; 2, C. H. Evan & Son; 3 and 4, H. Bonnell; 5, C. H. Evan & Son.

Bull, junior calf—1, Colony Farm; 2, H. Bonnell; 3, Colony Farm; 4, C. H. Evan & Son.

Bull, senior champion—1, H. Bonnell; 2 and 3, Colony Farm.

Bull, junior champion—1, H. Bonnell; 2 and 3, Colony Farm.

Bull, grand champion—1, H. Bonnell; 2, Colony Farm; 3, A. & S. Matthews; 4 and 5, J. A. Sayward.

Cow, with yearly record, official or semi-official, 4 years and over—1, Colony Farm; 2, A. & S. Matthews.

Bull, 4 years and over—1, H. Bonnell; 2, Colony Farm; 3, E. & T. Raper; 4, C. H. Evan & Son.

Bull, 3 years and over—1, J. A. Sayward; 2, C. H. Evan & Son.

Bull, senior yearling—1, E. & T. Raper.

Bull, junior yearling—1, H. Bonnell; 2, F. B. Pemberton.

Cow, dry, 3 years and over—1, J. A. Sayward; 2, H. Bonnell; 3, C. H. Evan & Son.

Cow, 3 years and over—1, H. Bonnell; 2, C. H. Evan & Son; 3, Colony Farm; 4, A. & S. Matthews; 5 and 6, J. A. Sayward.

Cow, 2 years and over—1, Colony Farm; 2, C. H. Evan & Son; 3, H. Bonnell; 4 and 5, J. A. Sayward; 6, J. A. Sayward.

Cow, senior yearling—1, Colony Farm; 2, C. H. Evan & Son; 3, H. Bonnell; 4 and 5, J. A. Sayward; 6, J. A. Sayward.

Cow, senior calf—1 and 2, Colony Farm; 3, H. Bonnell; 4, C. H. Evan & Son; 5, J. A. Sayward; 6, C. H. Evan & Son.

Cow, junior calf—1, Colony Farm; 2, 3 and 4, C. H. Evan & Son.

Cow, senior champion—H. Bonnell.

Cow, grand champion—H. Bonnell.

Graded herd, bull 2 years or over, cow 3 years or over, cow 2 years, cow yearling, cow calf—1, H. Bonnell; 2, Charles Hawthorne; 3, Ram Reka; 4, H. W. Bateman; 5, Ram Reka.

Young herd, bull under 2 years, 2 cows yearlings, 2 cows under 2 years, 1, Charles Hawthorne; 2, Ram Reka; 3, H. W. Bateman; 4, Ram Reka.

Four animals, get of one sire (need not be the property of one exhibitor)—1, Charles Hawthorne; 2, Ram Reka; 3, Ram Reka; 4, H. W. Bateman; 5, Ram Reka.

Two animals, produce of one cow with yearly record, official or semi-official—1, Hanford Bros.; 2, Ram Reka; 3, H. W. Bateman.

AGRICULTURAL CLASSES
Horses
Pair mares or geldings, 1,400 and under, 1,600—1, Luney Bros. Ltd.; 2, James Leiper.

Brood mare—1, H. Currie; 2 and 3, Luney Bros. Ltd.

Filly or gelding, 3 years and over—1, W. Haslam; 2 and 3, James Leiper. Filly or gelding, 2 years and under—1 and 2, James Leiper; 3, R. Robertson.

Foal of 1921—1, H. Currie; 2 and 3, Luney Bros. Ltd.

Best pair, each horse to weight over 1,600 pounds—1, H. Currie.

Best general purpose horse, suitable for either buggy, saddle, wagon or plow, under 1,400 pounds and not less than 1,150 pounds, mare or gelding, any age, owned and exhibited by bona fide farmer—1 and 2, J. Turner; 3, R. Robertson.

Best pair of general purpose horses—1, J. Turner; 2, R. Robertson.

STANDARD BRED
Stallion, 3 years or over—1, J. L. Maguire.

Brood mare, with foal by side—1, W. J. Rennie.

Mare, 3 years and over—1, W. J. Rennie.

Filly, 3 years and under—1, R. H. Powell.

Champion stallion—Wm. S. McIntosh.

Champion mare, diploma—W. J. Rennie.

Produce of one mare, 2 animals, any age or sex, registered—1, W. J. Rennie; 2, J. R. Jennings.

HARNESS ROADSTERS
Trotter, mare, stallion or gelding, 3 years old and over, horse \$5 per

cent, appointments 15 per cent—1, J. L. Maguire; 2, J. R. Jennings; 3, H. Walker.

Pacer, mare, stallion or gelding, 3 years old and over, horse \$5 per cent, appointments 15 per cent—1, R. H. Powell; 2, W. J. Rennie; 3, A. Clement.

Track horse, trotter or pacer, to be shown to suitable vehicle, horse have record—1, J. L. Maguire; 2, R. H. Powell.

HACKNEYS
Yield mare, 3 years and over—1, H. Walker.

HEAVY HARNESS CARRIAGE HORSES
Mare or gelding, 3 years and over, 14.2 and over, to be shown to suitable vehicle—H. Walker.

Pair of mares or geldings, 3 years and over, 14.2 and over, to be shown to suitable vehicle—1, H. Walker.

Mares or geldings, 3 years and over, exceeding 14.2—1, H. Walker.

Foalies, not exceeding 14.2—1, H. Walker.

Thoroughbreds
Yield mare—1, H. E. Calwell.

Three-year-old filly—1, H. E. Calwell.

Champion mare—Diploma, H. E. Calwell.

Best string of thoroughbred horses or mares, coming from one stable—Diploma, H. E. Calwell (four horses).

Saddle Horses
Park horse, mare or gelding, 14.2 hands and over—1, H. Walker.

Mares or geldings, 15 hands and over—1, H. Walker.

Mare or gelding, under 15 hands—1, H. Walker.

Jumping Class
Pony or horse, under 15 hands, best performance at high jump—1, Wm. A. McIntosh.

Ponies
Brood mare, with foal of same breed by her side, or yield mare having had foal—1, G. A. Sharpe.

Brood mare, with foal of same breed by her side, or yield mare—1, H. Walker.

Pony, other than Shetland, three years old and over, under 14.2. To be shown to appropriate vehicle. Pony 15 per cent, appointments 25 per cent—1, H. Walker; 2, A. D. MacDonald; 3, Wm. A. McIntosh.

High steps, under 14.2. Conformation 30 per cent, performance 70 per cent—1, H. Walker.

Ponies Under Saddle
Children's ponies, mares of geldings, not exceeding 13.2, three years old and over. To be ridden by boys or girls under sixteen years of age—1, G. A. Sharpe; 2, Wm. A. McIntosh.

Pony, stallion, mare or gelding, three years old and over, over 13 and under 14.2—1, A. D. MacDonald; 2, Wm. A. McIntosh.

Shetland pony, stallion, mare or gelding, not exceeding 14 inches in height, three years old and over. To be ridden by a boy or girl not over twelve years of age—1, G. A. Sharpe.

GOATS
Anglo-Nubian
Doe, which kidded first time—1, Mrs. J. D. Phillips.

Nannan
Buck, previous to last year—1, G. D. Davis; 2, Mrs. Blakeney; 3, Mrs. H. M. Matthews.

Buck, born last year—1, C. H. Braden.

Buck, born this year—1, Mrs. Bradley Dyne.

Buck, previous to last year—1, Mrs. Bradley Dyne; 2, Miss Payne; 3, E. H. Burton, Victoria.

Buck, born this year—1, Mrs. Bradley Dyne; 2, Miss Payne; 3, E. H. Burton.

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SENIOR AND GRAND CHAMPION JERSEY COW

Springwood Galls 2, shown at the Fall Fair by Walkik Farm, Spokane, is an animal imported from Tennessee, and bred by Golden Farm's Ltd. Springwood Galls also won the senior and grand champion both at Vancouver and New Westminster recently.

Mrs. E. H. Burton; 2, W. J. Semeyn; 3, A. M. Starr.

Doe, born last year—1, W. J. Semeyn; 2, Kathie and Wynnie Burton; 3, W. J. Semeyn.

Doe, born this year—1, W. J. Semeyn; 2, Mrs. Blakeney; 3, W. J. Semeyn.

Stock Judging Competition
For those over 21 years making the largest number of points in any three sections—1, E. Turner; 2, R. Fisher; 3, Jack Roberts; 4, Archie Stewart.

For those under 21 years making largest number of points in any three sections—1, A. E. Clark; 2, S. C. Barrie; 3, Geo. Miller; 4, A. Itand; 5, W. Gotobed; 6, W. H. Warren; 7, Gordon Willis.

POULTRY
Boudans
Cock—1, J. H. Warrington; 2, J. Sarlat; 3, J. H. Warrington; 4, S. Cross; 5, J. Sarlat.

Hen—1 and 2, J. H. Warrington; 3, J. Sarlat; 4, S. Cross; 5, J. Sarlat.

Cockerel—1, 2 and 3, J. Sarlat; 4, S. Cross.

Pullet—1, 2, 3, 4 and 5—J. Sarlat.

Old pen—1, J. H. Warrington; 2, J. Sarlat; 3, S. Cross.

Young pen—1 and 2, J. Sarlat.

Hamburgs
Black, cock—1 and 2, J. H. Warrington.

Plymouth Rocks
Cock, buff—S. Cross.

Hen, buff—1, 2 and 3, S. Cross.

Old pen, buff—S. Cross.

Cock, barred—1, G. W. Daykin; 2, A. M. Starr; 3 and 4, S. Lally.

Hen, barred—1, G. W. Daykin; 2, S. Lally; 3, A. M. Starr; 4 and 5, G. W. Daykin.

Cockerel, barred—1, G. W. Daykin; 2, S. Lally; 3, A. M. Starr; 4, G. W. Daykin; 5, C. J. Spratt; 6, G. W. Daykin.

Pullet, barred—1 and 2, G. W. Daykin; 3, S. Lally; 4 and 5, G. W. Daykin.

Old pen, barred—1, G. W. Daykin; 2, S. Lally.

Young pen, barred—1, G. W. Daykin; 2, S. Lally.

Cock, partridge—1, S. Cross; 2 and 3, J. H. Warrington; 4, W. H. Collard.

Hen, partridge—1, S. Cross; 2, W. H. Collard; 3 and 4, J. H. Warrington.

Cockerel, partridge—1 and 2, J. H. Warrington; 3 and 4, J. H. Warrington.

Pullet, partridge—1 and 2, J. H. Warrington.

Sumatra
Old pen, black—1, J. H. Warrington; 2, A. M. Starr.

Cock, black and white faced—1, J. H. Warrington; 2 and 3, S. Cross.

Hen, black and white faced—1, S. Cross; 2, J. H. Warrington; 3, S. Cross.

Cockerel, black and white faced—1, S. Cross; 2, J. H. Warrington; 3, S. Cross.

Pullet, black and white faced—1, S. Cross; 2, J. H. Warrington; 3, S. Cross.

Old pen, black—1, J. H. Warrington; 2, A. M. Starr.

Cock, black and white faced—1, J. H. Warrington; 2 and 3, S. Cross.

Hen, black and white faced—1, S. Cross; 2, J. H. Warrington; 3, S. Cross.

Cockerel, black and white faced—1, S. Cross; 2, J. H. Warrington; 3, S. Cross.

Pullet, black and white faced—1, S. Cross; 2, J. H. Warrington; 3, S. Cross.

Old pen, black—1, J. H. Warrington; 2, A. M. Starr.

Cock, black and white faced—1, J. H. Warrington; 2 and 3, S. Cross.

Hen, black and white faced—1, S. Cross; 2, J. H. Warrington; 3, S. Cross.

Cockerel, black and white faced—1, S. Cross; 2, J. H. Warrington; 3, S. Cross.

Pullet, black and white faced—1, S. Cross; 2, J. H. Warrington; 3, S. Cross.

Old pen, black—1, J. H. Warrington; 2, A. M. Starr.

Cock, black and white faced—1, J. H. Warrington; 2 and 3, S. Cross.

1, W. J. Lynn; 2, A. J. Cullen; 3, W. J. Lynn.

Belgian, doe, three to six months—1, 2 and 3, W. J. Lynn.

Belgian, doe, six to nine months—1, 2 and 3, W. J. Lynn.

Cross-bred, buck, three to six months—1, W. J. Lynn.

Cross-bred, buck, senior—1, W. J. Lynn.

Cross-bred, doe, six to nine months—1 and 2, W. J. Lynn.

Flemish, buck, three to six months—1, W. J. Lynn; 2, A. J. Cullen.

Flemish, buck, six to nine months—1 and 2, W. J. Lynn.

Flemish, doe, three to six months—1, W. J. Lynn.

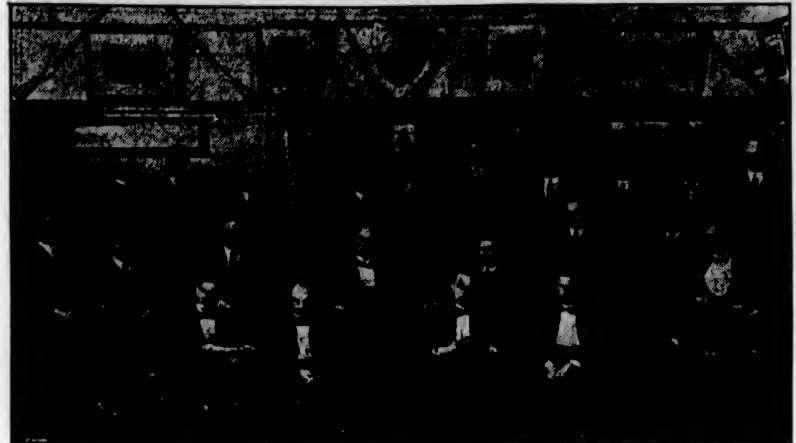
Flemish, doe, six to nine months—1 and 2, W. J. Lynn.

POULTRY
Cornish
Hen—A. M. Starr.

Anconas
Cock—1, S. Cross; 2, W. T. Davis; 3, W. T. Davis; 4, W. T. Davis.

Cockerel—1 and 2, W. T. Davis.

General Sir Arthur Currie Revisits Old Mess



Flashlight Photograph of a Reunion Held on Tuesday Evening Last of Past and Present Officers of 5th Regiment C.G.A., in the Mess Room at the Armories, Bay Street.

Back row, standing left to right: Major M. Kirkpatrick, Capt. A. Kent, Lt. Dispecker, Major Christie, D.S.O., Capt. A. E. Robertson, Major W. H. Shaw, Col. H. H. Robertson, Major T. H. Monk, Major W. Langley, Major G. H. Roberts, Major H. Lettice. Centre row, sitting: Major F. H. Robertson, Major S. C. Atkins, Col. J. C. Harris, General Sir Arthur Currie, K.C.M.G., Col. F. J. Robertson, D.S.O., Col. E. C. Hart, M.D., Major Barton (chaplain), Brig. Gen. R. P. Clark. Sitting on floor: Lt. H. H. Robertson, Lt. V. McKenna, Lt. O. Gossman and Lt. Russell Kerr.

Vancouver Island

NANAIMO FIRE VICTIM WAS VETERAN OF WAR

Tragedy Which Cut Off Life of Vancouver Island Gardener Comes as Shock to Many Old Comrades

NANAIMO, Sept. 23.—The charred body of George Bambrugh, who lost his life in a fire which destroyed his home Friday morning, will be laid to rest tomorrow afternoon, by fellow comrades of the G.W.V.A., and the grave will close over a tragedy that horrified the many friends of the unfortunate man. When the fire department reached the scene of yesterday's blaze, the late Mr. Bambrugh was dead before he could be rescued. The body was found by the fire fighters in their search of the ashes. Death probably came from suffocation, as the body was found lying face downwards as though the man had struggled to reach the air and fell unconscious, too late.

The origin of the fire is in doubt, but it is a conjecture that Mr. Bambrugh may have been smoking and left a glowing cigarette when he dozed off. The adjoining house, owned by Mr. Hanson, was saved with difficulty by the firemen under Chief Parkin. A length of hose of 1,200 feet was laid from the nearest hydrant.

The late Mr. Bambrugh was a Great War veteran, and since his return from the war, had been employed as gardener for the Hon. William Sloan, Minister of Mines, and was regarded with favor by all who knew him. He was thirty-three years of age and a native of England, and leaves a widow and one little daughter.

Mrs. Bambrugh and daughter were visiting in Victoria at the time of the fire, and upon being notified of the tragedy returned to Nanaimo at once.

COBBLE HILL NOTES

COBBLE HILL, Sept. 23.—The regular monthly meeting of the Cobble Hill and Shawigan Branch of the Duncan Board of Trade was held in the Bakery, Cobble Hill, last Wednesday at 8:30 p.m., with Lieutenant Colonel F. T. Oldham in the chair. Also present were Messrs. S. J. Heald, W. R. Elford, F. Elford, G. E. Bonner, S. Findlay, H. P. O'Farrell, Geo. Kingsley, G. A. Cheke, Roy. J. Crowe and the honorary secretary.

Mr. Heald reported that notice had been given by the E. & N. Railway that in future children would not be permitted to walk on the track at Shawigan. The chairman reported that the Board is to meet the Agricultural Legislative Committee which will be asked to assemble that week.

In the past, strong complaints have been made that the Legislature had failed to act on recommendations from organizations, but this, it was stated, arose from the fact that these recommendations were received too late during the session of the Legislature.

Notification of this meeting has now been sent to all the organizations in the Province, in order that they may forward any matters requiring attention as soon as possible.

It is reported that a number of district associations will hold executive meetings to deal with outstanding problems, and there is strong evidence indicating very active interest being taken in many agricultural matters that have long been waiting for settlement.

DISTRICT NURSE IS READY TO REPORT

METCHOSIN, Sept. 23.—That a nurse will be on duty next Monday for the Metchosin and surrounding districts, is the notification received by the executive committee of the Esquimalt branch of the V.O.N. from Dr. Young, of the Public Health Department.

Car and Truck Collision

NANAIMO, Sept. 23.—An auto accident occurred yesterday on the Five Acres, which resulted in the wrecking of a car belonging to Mr. Price, and injuries to his son, and some damage to the other machine, which was the Sykes motor truck conveying a number of Harwood miners, following a collision of the two cars. The boy was cut about the head, the passenger of the truck, escaping injuries, but received a shaking up. Mr. Price's auto was badly damaged and had to be taken away in a truck.

A note obtained by fraud, or from a person in a state of intoxication, cannot be collected.

HOLSTEIN BULL GORES FARMER NEAR NANAIMO

NANAIMO, Sept. 23.—As a result of being gored by a bull yesterday, Ellis Marshall is in the Nanaimo Hospital with a gashed leg and injuries to his ribs. The mishap was similar to an accident which befell James Marshall, a brother of last night's victim some months ago when the same bull gored the other Mr. Marshall.

The Marshall family, who are old and respected residents of these parts, have elicited much sympathy in a series of misfortunes which have befallen them for several years. Some years ago, the elder Mrs. Marshall was killed in an automobile accident; another family misfortune followed when Mr. Marshall, sr., was seriously injured when a bale of hay fell upon him as he was driving a wagon. Then only a few months ago his little grandson was accidentally drowned in a well near the home. The animal which gored Ellis Marshall yesterday was a Holstein pedigree bull and considered one of the finest of its kind in this district.

CURTAIN DOWN ON RECORD FAIR

Continued from page 14

H. Warrington. Golden-laced, hen—1, 2 and 3, J. Golden-laced, old pen—J. H. Warrington. Buff, cock—1, S. Cross; 2 and 3, J. H. Warrington; 4 and 5, S. Cross; 6, S. Cross. Partridge, cock—1, J. H. Warrington; 2, S. Cross; 3, J. H. Warrington; 4, J. S. Hickford; 5, S. Cross; 6, S. Cross. Partridge, hen—1, J. S. Hickford; 2, S. Cross; 3 and 4, J. H. Warrington; 5, S. Cross. Games. Silver Duckwing, cock—J. H. Warrington. Silver Duckwing, hen—1, 2 and 3, J. H. Warrington. Silver Duckwing, pullet—1 and 2, J. H. Warrington. Old English, cock—1, J. H. Warrington; 2 and 3, A. M. Starr. Old English, hen—1, J. H. Warrington; 2 and 3, A. M. Starr. Sussex Red, cock—J. H. Warrington. Sussex Red, hen—1, 2 and 3, J. H. Warrington. Sussex Red, pullet—J. H. Warrington. Cornish Indian, cock—S. Cross. Cornish Indian, hen—S. Cross. White Indian, cock—S. Cross. White Indian, hen—S. Cross. White, cock—J. H. Warrington. White, hen—1, 2 and 3, J. H. Warrington. White, pullet—J. H. Warrington. White, old pen—J. H. Warrington. Cochlin, Black-tailed, cock—J. H. Warrington. Orpingtons. White, cock—J. A. Corlett.

White hen—1, 2 and 3, J. A. Corlett. White, old pen—J. A. Corlett. Utility. Plymouth Barred Rocks, cock—1 and 2, S. Lally; 3, G. W. Daykin. Plymouth Barred Rocks, hen—1, G. W. Daykin; 2 and 3, S. Lally; 4, G. W. Daykin. Plymouth Barred Rocks, cockerel—1, H. Lingham; 2, G. W. Daykin; 3 and 4, S. Lally; 5, C. J. Spratt. Plymouth Barred Rocks, pullet—1, S. Lally; 2, H. Lingham; 3 and 4, S. Lally; 5, H. Lingham; 6 and 7, S. Lally. Plymouth Barred Rocks, old pen—1, S. Lally; 2, G. W. Daykin. Plymouth Barred Rocks, young pen—1, S. Lally; 2, H. Lingham; 3, G. W. Daykin. R.I. Red, S.C. cock—1 and 2, H. D. Reid. R.I. Red, S.C. hen—1, 2 and 3, H. D. Reid. R.I. Red, S.C. cockerel—1, H. D. Reid; 2, W. T. Miller; 3, H. D. Reid. R.I. Red, S.C. pullet—1, H. D. Reid; 2, W. T. Miller; 3, W. T. Miller; 4, H. D. Reid; 5, Joseph Brown. R.I. Red, old pen—H. D. Reid.

White, cock—J. A. Corlett.

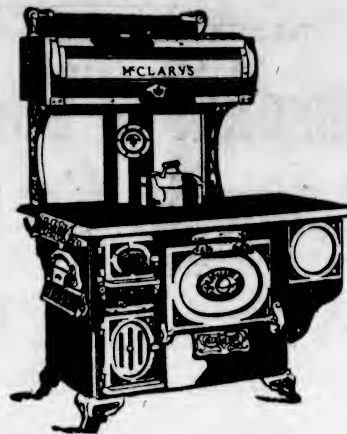
Ask the One Who Burns It

3667 Please--!

That's the number to call when you're wanting good coal—NANOSE WELLINGTON.

Walter Walker & Son

Oldest Coal Dealers in B. C.
635 Fort Phone 3667

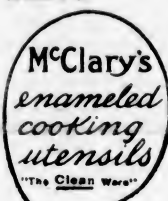


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Please send catalogue containing all information regarding McClary's Kootenay Range.

Name.....
Address.....

Makers of



Distinct Advantages

The fire box linings are particularly heavy and are built in nine pieces. Thus allowance is made for contraction and expansion and *cracking is prevented* which increases the life of the range.

Notice the permanent, smoothly burnished top. It requires no black lead. Wipe it off with a damp cloth and it will remain smooth and clean. A lot of hard work is saved.

The oven of the Kootenay is a source of joy to the housewife. It is nicked and can be washed out with soap and water. No trouble to have a sweetly clean oven with a

McClary's Kootenay Range

London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N. B.
Hamilton, Calgary, Saskatoon, Edmonton.

For Sale by G. HALLIDAY & SONS, LTD., 743 Yates Street

White hen—1, 2 and 3, J. A. Corlett. White, old pen—J. A. Corlett.

Utility. Plymouth Barred Rocks, cock—1 and 2, S. Lally; 3, G. W. Daykin.

Plymouth Barred Rocks, hen—1, G. W. Daykin; 2 and 3, S. Lally; 4, G. W. Daykin.

Plymouth Barred Rocks, cockerel—1, H. Lingham; 2, G. W. Daykin; 3 and 4, S. Lally; 5, C. J. Spratt.

Plymouth Barred Rocks, pullet—1, S. Lally; 2, H. Lingham; 3 and 4, S. Lally; 5, H. Lingham; 6 and 7, S. Lally.

Plymouth Barred Rocks, old pen—1, S. Lally; 2, G. W. Daykin.

Plymouth Barred Rocks, young pen—1, S. Lally; 2, H. Lingham; 3, G. W. Daykin.

R.I. Red, S.C. cock—1 and 2, H. D. Reid.

R.I. Red, S.C. hen—1, 2 and 3, H. D. Reid.

R.I. Red, S.C. cockerel—1, H. D. Reid; 2, W. T. Miller; 3, H. D. Reid.

R.I. Red, S.C. pullet—1, H. D. Reid; 2, W. T. Miller; 3, W. T. Miller; 4, H. D. Reid; 5, Joseph Brown.

R.I. Red, old pen—H. D. Reid.

R.I. Red, young pen—1, H. D. Reid; 2, W. T. Miller.

Emden, old male; Emden, old female; African old male; African, old female; Black East Indian, old male; Black East Indian, old female; Black East Indian, young male; Black East Indian, young female—All prizes won by S. Cross.

Ducks. Aylesbury, old male—1, J. H. Warrington; 2, S. Cross.

Aylesbury, old female—1 and 2, J. H. Warrington; 3, S. Cross.

Aylesbury, young male—1, S. Cross; 2, J. H. Warrington.

Aylesbury, young female—1, S. Cross; 2, J. H. Warrington.

Aylesbury, old pen—1 and 2, J. H. Warrington.

Rouen, old male—1, J. H. Warrington; 2, S. Cross.

Rouen, old female—1, S. Cross; 2 and 3, J. H. Warrington.

Rouen, young male—J. H. Warrington.

Rouen, old pen—J. H. Warrington.

Colored Muscovy, old male—S. Cross.

Colored Muscovy, old female—1 and 2, S. Cross.

Colored Muscovy, old pen—S. Cross.

White Muscovy, old male—S. Cross.

White Muscovy, old female—1 and 2, S. Cross.

White Muscovy, old pen—S. Cross.

Geese. White Chinese, old male—S. Cross.

White Chinese, old female—1 and 2, S. Cross.

White Chinese, old pen—S. Cross.

Poultry-Children's Classes. Cochlin China Buffs, cock—John Parker.

Cochlin China Buffs, cockerel—John Parker.

Children's Pets. Pair ducks—John Blekeney.

Pigeons. Red Flying Homers, pair—Laurence Clark.

Blue Flying Homers, pair—Laurence Clark.

Ducks. Indian Runners, white; old male, old female, old pen—All prizes won by S. Cross.

Buff Orpington, old male, old female, old pen—All prizes won by S. Cross.

TURK NATIONALISTS CENTRED ON SMYRNA

SMYRNA, Sept. 23.—The sent of the Turkish Nationalist Government has virtually been transferred here from Angora. The Cabinet's Council of War is proceeding, but nothing can be learned regarding its decision. Communication with Angora and Constantinople has been greatly hampered by the destruction of wires. Arrival of further relief supplies in Constantinople has greatly ameliorated the condition of survivors.

LANGFORD, W.I.

LANGFORD, Sept. 23.—The monthly meeting of the Langford Women's Institute will be held at the residence of Mrs. R. Radford, on Tuesday, September 26, at 2:30.

HEMORRHOIDS

Do not suffer another day with itching, bleeding, or protruding piles or hemorrhoids. No surgical operation required. Dr. Chase's Ointment will relieve you at once and afford lasting benefit. 50c a box; all dealers, or Schenck & Co., Ltd., Toronto. Sample box free.

To Holders of Five Year 5 1/2 per cent Canada's Victory Bonds

Issued in 1917 and Maturing 1st December, 1922.

CONVERSION PROPOSALS

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE offers to holders of these bonds who desire to continue their investment in Dominion of Canada securities the privilege of exchanging the maturing bonds for new bonds bearing 5 1/2 per cent interest, payable half yearly, of either of the following classes:—

- (a) Five year bonds, dated 1st November, 1922, to mature 1st November, 1927.
- (b) Ten year bonds, dated 1st November, 1922, to mature 1st November, 1932.

While the maturing bonds will carry interest to 1st December, 1922, the new bonds will commence to earn interest from 1st November, 1922, GIVING A BONUS OF A FULL MONTH'S INTEREST TO THOSE AVAILING THEMSELVES OF THE CONVERSION PRIVILEGE.

This offer is made to holders of the maturing bonds and is not open to other investors. The bonds to be issued under this proposal will be substantially of the same character as those which are maturing, except that the exemption from taxation does not apply to the new issue.

Holders of the maturing bonds who wish to avail themselves of this conversion privilege should take their bonds AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE, BUT NOT LATER THAN SEPTEMBER 30th, to a Branch of any Chartered Bank in Canada and receive in exchange an official receipt for the bonds surrendered, containing an undertaking to deliver the corresponding bonds of the new issue.

Holders of maturing fully registered bonds, interest payable by cheque from Ottawa, will receive their December 1 interest cheque as usual. Holders of coupon bonds will detach and retain the last unmatured coupon before surrendering the bond itself for conversion purposes.

The surrendered bonds will be forwarded by banks to the Minister of Finance at Ottawa, where they will be exchanged for bonds of the new issue, in fully registered, or coupon registered or coupon bearer form carrying interest payable 1st May and 1st November of each year of the duration of the loan, the first interest payment accruing and payable 1st May, 1923. Bonds of the new issue will be sent to the banks for delivery immediately after the receipt of the surrendered bonds.

The bonds of the maturing issue which are not converted under this proposal will be paid off in cash on the 1st December, 1922.

W. S. FIELDING,
Minister of Finance.

Dated at Ottawa, 8th August, 1922.

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Store Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Wednesday to 1 p.m.

TELEPHONE EXCHANGE TO ALL DEPARTMENTS—7800

Lunch Room
Service11:30 a.m. till 2 p.m.
Afternoon Tea Service, 3 till 5:30 p.m.
OrchestraThousands of Yards of Fine-Grade
Cretonne to Go On Sale Monday

RAINCOATS

for Women and Misses

Dependable Coats for Fall
and WinterGaberdine Raincoats, in shades of navy, taupe, grey and fawn. Made in belted styles, with wrist straps and slash pockets. Sizes 14 to 40. Excellent grade at **\$13.95**Raincoats of excellent grade gaberdine, in neat tailored effects. Shown in sizes 34 to 44. Coats suitable for street wear or motoring at, each **\$14.75**Raincoats in heavy grade gaberdine, fully lined with warm material and well tailored. Shown in shades of navy, grey, taupe and black. Coats of the most dependable grade. Sizes 32 to 44. Selling at **\$23.75**Raincoats and Capes—Travelers' Samples
Best Values on the Market

Capes, \$7.50 to \$23.75

Coats, \$9.95 to \$35.00

This assortment of Raincoats and Capes presents most exceptional values. They are made of rubberized silk, tweed and wool gaberdines. The shades are brown, navy, grey and sand. No two alike. This is an opportunity to get a cape or coat for the bad weather that is absolutely dependable and of good appearance.

—Mantle Dept., 1st Floor

Women's Flannelette
Wear for FallNightgowns of Soft White Flannelette, made in slip-over styles with kimono sleeves and trimmed with fancy stitching, in pink and blue. A value you will appreciate. At, each. **\$1.00**Flannelette Nightgowns in button front styles. Some have long sleeves and tucked, others in slip-over styles, trimmed with lace. At **\$1.25**Nightgowns of Striped Flannelette of best grade, made with button front and long sleeves. Selling at **\$1.25**Flannelette Nightgowns in button front styles; they have long sleeves and are trimmed with embroidery. At, each **\$1.50**White "Flannelette Gowns, in extra out-sizes; they are made with button front and are most exceptional value at **\$1.65**Pajamas of White Flannelette, good grade, made in one or two-piece styles. A suit **\$2.50**Women's Flannelette Pajamas, in two-piece styles, trimmed with braid. At, a suit **\$2.75**Bloomers of White Flannelette, with a double row of shirring at knee, others finished with frill of embroidery. At, a pair, **\$1.00**Bloomers of Heavy Grey Flannelette at, pair, **\$1.25**
Bloomers of Excellent Grade Stripe Flannelette **75c**
—Whitewear, 1st FloorSpecial Values in
the Jewelry Dept.Bead Necklets, shown in a variety of colorings, finished with graduate drops and tassel finish; amber, sapphire and amethyst. At, a string **50c**"Neoplatine" Bar Brooches, warranted not to tarnish, and set with solitaire stones; in most favorite colors. At, each **55c**"Gem Brooches," something that is quite new in a solitaire stone brooch; they are shown in eight colorings and styles. Special value at **25c**Baby Pins of sterling silver, in neat and effective enamel colorings. Each **55c**
—Jewelry, Main FloorEnglish "K" Boots
and Brogues for Men
and WomenMen's "K" Boots, in brown and black calf, in heavy and light weights, \$11.90 to **\$13.50**Men's "K" Willow Calf or Scotch Grain Brogues. At, a pair **\$11.90**Women's "K" Brown or Black Calf Brogues, with single or double soles and military or low heels. At **\$11.90**Women's "K" Glazed Kid Oxfords, with military heels. At, a pair **\$11.90**

Women's "K" Shoe Special at \$6.95

We are cleaning out about 60 pairs of broken sizes in "K" Brown Buckskin Brogues and Brown Calf Oxfords, with military heels. On sale Monday, **\$6.95**

(Lamb's Wool Slipper Soles Now in Stock)

—Women's Shoes, 1st Floor

Extension Tables and Dining Chairs
at Prices That Are Really Low2 Extension Tables, of hardwood, mounted on a heavy pedestal and finished in golden surface oak. Selling at, each **\$18.50**Extension Tables of Solid Oak, in fumed finish and mounted on a pedestal base. This table extends to 6 ft. Special value at **\$21.75**Dining Chairs of Quartered Oak, with full slip seats of real leather and padded backs, and in golden finish; 5 small and 1 arm chair. At **\$46.50**Extension Tables of solid quartered oak, shown in golden finish with round pedestal top. Extends to 6 ft., and is excellent value at **\$37.50**Solid Oak Dinners, with pad seats of genuine leather, and pad backs. Shown in golden finish; 5 small and one arm chair. **\$38.50**Solid Oak Dining Chairs, in fumed finish; they are strikingly and neatly designed, and have full slip seats of real leather. A set of six at **\$45.00**
—Dining Room Furniture, 2nd FloorWomen's Fall
HosieryAll-Wool Cashmere Hose, full fashioned and seamless, black or brown, at, a pair **98c**All-Wool Heather Mixture Hose, every pair guaranteed. They are seamless with wide top, high spliced heels and toes. In shades of brown, grey, blue and Lovat mixtures. Sizes 8 to 10, at, a pair **\$1.50**Women's Wool Hose, with contrasting silk embroidery clox, full fashioned and seamless, green, fawn, blue and brown, at, a pair, **\$1.25**Wool Cashmere Hose, in black only, full fashioned and seamless, with high spliced heels. Sizes 8½ to 10 at, a pair **75c**Heather Mixture Cashmere Hose, in grey, blue, green and Lovat mixtures; made with double heels and toes. Special at, a pair **50c**
—Hosiery, Main FloorMerchants' Lunch
50c

MONDAY

Ox Tail Soup

HOT ORDERS

Boiled Halibut Lemon Sauce
Anchovy Toast with Poached Eggs
Roast Sirloin of Beef
Yorkshire Pudding

COLD ORDERS

Cold Chicken, Ham, Beef, Lamb,
Veal or Pork, with Salad

VEGETABLES

Mashed Potatoes, Cauliflower,
Corn on the Cob

DESSERT

Deep Apple Pie with Whipped
Cream
Chocolate Meringue Pudding, Ice
Cream and Cake
Tea, Coffee, Milk, Bread or Rolls
Cheese to order
—3rd FloorWomen's Crepe Kimonos
at \$3.75 and \$2.50Kimonos of Excellent Grade Crepe, in slip-over styles, neatly embroidered; shown in shades of rose, orchid, pink, sky and sage. Special at **\$3.75**Crepe Kimonos, in all shades, well made and trimmed with satin. Special at **\$2.50**
—Whitewear, 1st Floor2,000 Yards Fine-Grade Cretonnes
47c a Yard

Taking advantage of an opportunity presented by an Eastern wholesaler who had overbought, we secured this great quantity of high grade English and American Cretonnes at a price greatly below what we otherwise would have had to pay, therefore are in a position to sell them to you at the amazingly low price quoted above. The assortment is exceptionally fine, presenting a great variety of designs suitable for loose covers, draperies, etc.

See the window display of these Cretonnes, call at the department and examine the qualities, and you will be convinced the values are wonderful at, a yard **47c**
—Drapery Dept., 2nd FloorAll-Wool Skirtings and
Flannels for Fall Wear56-Inch All-Wool Skirting, in the newest stripes and checks, including black and white, brown and fawn, black and grey, fawn and blue, taupe and grey and grey and white. At, a yard **\$4.75**31-Inch All-Wool Flannel, specially suitable for women's middies or jumper dresses. Shown in such popular shades as Pekin, paddy, light and dark navy, brown, scarlet and cardinal. Special value at, a yard **\$1.15**
—Dress Goods, Main FloorMen's Fall Underwear at
Special Prices"Athletic" Brand Cream Elastic Rib Shirts and Drawers, special value at, a garment **\$1.00**Combinations at, a suit, **\$1.95**"Tiger" Brand Heavy Fine Elastic Rib Shirts and Drawers. Special at, a garment **\$1.50**Combinations at, a suit, **\$2.75**"Tiger" Brand Fine Elastic Rib Shirts and Drawers, wool mixture. At, a garment **\$1.95**Combinations at, a suit, **\$3.75**"Penman's" Natural Merino and Fleece Lined Shirts and Drawers, all sizes. At, a garment **\$1.00**Combinations at, a suit, **\$2.00**
—Men's Furnishings, Main FloorMen's Imported Socks, All-
Wool, at Special Prices25 dozen Assorted Socks, made of fancy fingering, all-wool and seamless; British make; all sizes. Special at, a pair **75c**Heavy All-Wool Black Ribbed Socks, with extra spliced heels and toes; British make. At, a pair **\$1.00**50 dozen Assorted Fancy Fingering Ribbed Socks (seamless feet), all-wool, British make, at, a pair **65c**2 pairs for **\$1.25**
Heavy All-Wool Black Worsted Socks, Penman's brand, at, a pair **50c**
—Men's Furnishings, Main FloorIn the Children's
Ready-to-Wear—Specializing in
Fall RequirementsGirls' Wool Gaberdine Raincoats, English make; well designed with raglan sleeves, belt and pocket. Coats suitable for school wear, street or motoring. Sizes for the ages of 5 to 10 years at **\$12.50**Sizes for the ages of 12 to 14 years at **\$13.75**Fine Wool Jerseys, in shades of navy, brown, white and sage. They are neatly made, have polo collar, and in sizes for the ages of 2 to 6 years. At \$2.00 to **\$2.75**Fine Cashmere Jerseys, made with polo collar and are suitable to wear with pleated skirts; shades of sage and navy. Special at **\$3.50**Girls' and Misses' Sateen Underskirts, made with three frills or floral flounce with elastic at waist; length from waist 26, 28 and 30 inches; green, rose and sage. Special at \$1.50 and **\$1.75**
—Children's Dept., 1st FloorBabies' Coats at
Special PricesWool Coatees, fancy knit, white with peach and blue trimming **75c**Coatees, silk and wool mixtures, at **\$1.00**Knitted Wool Coats, in fancy designs, with tuxedo collar and turn-back cuffs **\$1.25**All-Wool Mittens, a pair **25c**
—Infants', 1st Floor



A Merry Boy—Baden-Powell

The Founder of the Boy Scouts

THERE is a rather small old-looking book in the Public Library. It has been rebound, and, though in good order, bears the marks of much reading. It is "The Story of Baden-Powell," by Harold Begbie.

When it was written the man whom thousands of boys in many parts of the world look upon as a leader and a model was besieged in the little town of Mafeking in South Africa. He had won fame as a gallant cavalry officer long before.

When peace came the brave soldier turned his thoughts to the boys of his native land. He saw that many thousands of them spent their days in close schoolrooms, dingy workshops or dusty factories and their evenings in crowded streets. What chance had they to become physically or morally strong? What could be done to help the lads who were the hope of the nation?

That in the great out of doors strength and healing and power could be found Baden-Powell believed. He knew the virtue of innocent fun. In this faith the Boy Scouts was founded. Baden-Powell remembered his own happy childhood and sought to share its benefits with the boys he loved. With Mr. Begbie's help, let us try to see how this leader of boys grew up.

It is sixty-five years and a little more since Robert Stephenson Smyth Baden-Powell was born in a London parsonage. He was a younger brother in a family of seven in which there was one sister. His father was a learned clergyman who lectured in the University of Oxford, but who died while his boys were young. "They remembered," we are told, "a quiet, soft-voiced, tender-hearted man, who was tall and of goodly frame, yet had a scholar's air, about whose knees they would cluster and hear enchanting tales. He had, what all fathers should surely have, a great love of natural history, and in his country walks would beguile his boys with talks of animals, birds and flowers, implanting in their minds a love of the open and study of field geology."

The mother, to whose sole care the children were so early left, was an admiral's daughter. Her home had been in a beautiful part of the country, and the boys spent many holidays in the woods and fields of their grandfather's place. She shared her boys' pleasures, took an interest in their hobbies and was their guide to all that was holy and good and true. Little Ste, as his brothers called him, for Stephenson, the name of the great engineer, who was his godfather, was much too long a word for these busy boys to use, was full of fun from babyhood. His bright brown eyes sparkled with mischief. He was always playing pranks, loved to draw funny pictures, and, as he grew older, became a first-rate actor of comic parts in school plays. Perhaps some of you will be interested to learn that the pictures were drawn with his left hand.

A brother, Warrington, ten years older than Ste, was a naval officer. On leave one summer he had a yacht and all his brothers signed on as a crew during the holidays. How their captain made them work, the risks they ran and the adventures they met with make a fascinating story for which there is not room here.

There were, too, frolics among the Welsh hills where the youngsters rode the wildest of ponies. Yet, though Mrs. Baden-Powell's boys delighted in swimming, boating, riding and games, they had other interests. Among their mother's friends were wise and good men. The names of some of them we all know. Dean Stanley, Ruskin, Browning, Tyndall, Thackeray. What a company!

When they were old enough the children listened to the wonderful talk and felt the influence of these great men. Books, too, they early learned to love, for their healthy, active minds were hungry for knowledge.

Among the favorite studies of our young Baden-Powell was geography. To draw a map was for him a delightful task, and he was skilled in cutting out pictures of the animals seen in the Zoo. These pleased the little folk and were among the treasures of the nursery.

Baden-Powell was eleven years old when he was first sent to school. He remained two years. Here he showed himself a manly boy, full of fun, fond of sport and brave enough to stand up for the right.

In Thackeray's old school, the Charterhouse, to which he afterwards went, Baden-Powell made a good record as a student, but masters as well as boys remembered him best for his love of fun and his power of provoking merriment. Then and ever since Baden-Powell has proved that real goodness and gladness of heart may dwell together in the bosom of a true gentleman.

Puss and the Birds

A story published in the Cornhill Magazine shows that a cat can be taught by experience. A lady who serves afternoon tea on the lawn, when the meal is over throws a plateful of bread crumbs on the grass under an old apple tree near by for the birds. Her cat, observing the action of his mistress, would always appear at tea time and as soon as the birds were busily picking up the crumbs would begin to crawl across the lawn. But just before he reached the birds they always would fly into the branches and stay until he went back to sit beside his mistress's chair. Then they would drop down to the lawn, and he would again try in vain to catch one of them.

At first the lady was distressed and tried without success to keep the cat away from the birds. In the end she found it amusing to watch the vain efforts of her pet.

But one afternoon after she had scattered the crumbs as usual the cat seated himself in

the midst of them and waited for the birds. A full hour passed in that way, for the birds would not come down. The cat was patient, but at last he returned to his mistress, and the birds ate their meal in peace.

On three successive afternoons the cat placed himself in the midst of the crumbs and waited for the birds, but in vain. He made no attempt to stalk them as he had done at first.

On the fourth afternoon the lady scattered the crumbs as usual, and everyone prepared to laugh at the cat once more. But he never moved. The birds came and had their meal, and the cat looked at them from his place beside his mistress. From that day he made no further attempt to capture them.

In this instance the cat had made a fool of himself. He did not know the mind of a bird so well as we do; he seems to have hit on the idea that it was his conspicuous advance over the smooth lawn that alarmed them, and that therefore, if he were to sit down where the food was and wait until the birds came to devour it, he would have no difficulty in catching them! After giving his second plan three days' trial he seemed convinced that it was as useless as the first and gave it up for good.

Some Anniversaries

September 24-30

September 24, 1856—Henry Viscount Hardinge, Field Marshal and Commander-in-Chief of the British army, died at South Park, near Tunbridge.

September 25, 1794 — Felicia Dorothea Hemans, British poet, was born at Liverpool.

September 26, 1750 — Admiral Collingwood, who took command of the fleet on the death of Nelson, was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

September 27, 1660—St. Vincent de Paul, one of the best and most pitiful of men, died at St. Lazare in Paris.



September 28, 1895—Louis Pasteur, the great scientist who discovered the cause and cure of many diseases, died at Paris.

September 29, 1725—Robert Lord Clive, whose victories laid the foundations of British rule in India, was born at Styche, in Shropshire.

September 30, 1832 — General Lord Roberts, who spent his long life in the service of Great Britain, was born in Cawnpore, India.

Block City

What are you able to build with your blocks? Castles and palaces, temples and docks. Rain may keep raining, and others may roam But I can be happy and building at home.

Let the sofa be mountains, the carpet be sea, There I'll establish a city for me: A kirk and a mill and a palace beside, And a harbor as well where my vessels may ride.

Great is the palace with pillar and wall, A sort of a tower on the top of it all, And steps coming down in an orderly way To where my toy vessels lie safe in the bay.

This one is sailing and that one is moored: Hark to the song of the sailors on board! And see on the steps of my palace, the kings Coming and going with presents and things.

Now I have done with it, down let it go! All in a moment the town is laid low. Block upon block lying scattered and free, What is there left of my town by the sea?

Yet as I saw it, I see it again, The kirk and the palace, the ships and the men, And as long as I live and wherever I be, I'll always remember my town by the sea.

—Robert Louis Stevenson.

A thief went up to Pat and said: "Your money or your life." Pat replied: "Take my life; I am saving me money for me old age."

Labor Day in Bruinville

FOR the inhabitants of Bruinville Labor Day was a great event—it was the last celebration of the season.

Everyone was up early preparing for the big parade. The mothers all took their children down town to see the sights, and hours before the parade passed the streets were all lined with mother Bruins and their sons and daughters, each of the children with flags, and little bags of fruit in case they got hungry. The mothers all talking to one another, and sometimes arguing with one another as to who had the best husband; while the little ones jumped up and down waving their flags, and wishing the parade would hurry up. Some of the boys got quarrelsome and began punching one another, but a box on the ears from mother Bruin's paws soon made them behave as young Bruins should.

"Here they come," cried all the little Bruins together, and there sure enough a faint "thrum, thrum" and "rat-at-tat" of the drums sounded on the air. Nearer and nearer it came till they could hear the flutes and cornets now.

"Here they come, here they come," cried everyone excitedly, and round the corner came the leader of the parade—Mr. Fuffun Bear. He was riding in state on Longears, the donkey, across his breast he wore the ribbon of the Honey-Grabbers' Union, and in his paw he carried a bouquet which an admiring lady had presented him with. Seated in front of Mr. Bear was Nutty, the squirrel, and seated behind him was one of the members of the Union carrying the Union flag. Then followed the band—there were two drums, two kettle drums and two flutes, followed by all the members of the Honey-Grabbers' Union, carrying flags. The next item on the pro-

bored everyone with his talkativeness, rose to the occasion and saved the day.

"Friends," he commenced, "the weather has been fine, and the occasion very auspicious a glorious termination to a successful season. Ahem! And now it behooves all of us here, big and little, to prepare for the Winter den-up. Mother Bears and Papa Bears can look after their own paws, but it is the duty of the parents to see that the paws of the little bears are in proper condition for the Winter season, and I hope, dear friends, you will take this timely hint, and carry out the annual inspection, because in the history of our tribe, it must be remembered that on several occasions this has been overlooked, with disastrous results in the way of infantile mortality. If any parents find, on inspection of their children's forepaws, that there is not enough Winter fat, they should immediately tell Mr. Ruffun Bear, and he will then call a committee together, and arrangements will be made to raid an unsuspecting country store for fatty foods, and whatever they get will be turned over for the benefit of the little bears whose paws have not sufficient fat to carry them over the Winter. Friends, I thank you." Then with a bow the speaker sat down amidst loud applause.

The "ooms," who were usually very antagonistic to the bears because whenever a "coon found a good honey tree or blueberry patch, the bears invariably drove them away, now forgot all about the ill-feeling, and entering into the spirit of the day, produced some firecrackers, thus ending the celebrations in a fitting manner.

Flower Puzzle

Each line indicates the name of some flower. 1. What the farmer says to his boy in the morning.

2. A "lone male man" and a useful article.

The Devotion of a Horse

The boys of the future are not likely to know much about the horse, one of man's most faithful friends and helpers. Great as have been the benefits of the motor car and other such mechanical contrivances regret must be felt for the loss of the companionship of a noble animal.

From "The Youths' Companion" we take a story, vouched for, it is said, by trustworthy people. The incident has an interest for Canadians as having happened in the last of the wars with our neighbors to the south, that of 1812.

A certain colonel in the American army who had fallen ill was granted leave of absence to recuperate. He started out on his horse toward his home in Eastern Virginia. He and the horse had seen hard service together and both doubtless were looking forward longingly to rest and quiet. But the colonel had spent his last strength in the service of his country; before he reached home his illness increased. Anxious to be with his family, he continued to jog along as best he could, trusting much in his faithful horse. Man and horse reached home safe, but within a few days the colonel died. The loyal companion of his labors and dangers in the field drew the light wagon that carried his body to its last resting place and stood by watching as they heaped the earth upon it.

The night after the colonel was buried the old war horse kept the family awake with his restlessness; for a long time the pawing of his iron-shod feet at the door of his stall prevented anyone in the household from sleeping. It was no use to try to quiet him; he would begin pawing again as soon as they left him alone. Worn out at last, the family fell asleep and left him struggling in his confinement.

In the morning they found the door of the stall battered to pieces and the old horse gone. After a long search they discovered him in the cemetery. He was pawing the earth from the new-made grave in an effort to get to the master he loved.

The Study of Nature

Nature never did betray The heart that loved her: 'tis her privilege, Through all the years of this our life, to lead From joy to joy; for she can so inform The mind that is within us, so impress With quietness and beauty, and so feed— With lofty thoughts, that neither evil tongues, Rash judgments, nor the sneers of selfish men, Nor greetings where no kindness is, nor all The dreary intercourse of daily life, Shall e'er prevail against us, or disturb Our cheerful faith, that all which we behold Is full of blessings. Therefore let the moon Shine on thee in thy solitary walk; And let the misty mountain winds be free To blow against thee; and, in after years, When these wild ecstasies shall be matured Into a sober pleasure, when thy mind Shall be a mansion for all lovely forms, Thy memory be as a dwelling-place For all sweet sound and harmonies; oh! then If solitude, or fear, or pain, or grief, Should be thy portion, with what healing thoughts

Of tender joy wilt thou remember one, And these my exhortations.

—William Wordsworth.

Buffalo Coats

Buffalo robes, once so common not only on the prairies, but throughout Canada, are being replaced by rugs of many fabrics, chiefly of sheep's wool.

It is interesting to learn that the fine hair of buffaloes in the Yellowstone Park and the reserves in our own country is made use of while the big animals live. The New York Times reports that the buffaloes that are domesticated in the Yellowstone Park are now expected to pay their board. Supported in royal idleness for many years, they must now become producers, instead of remaining mere ornaments.

All that the park authorities ask of their star boarder is his old clothes. Every Spring the big Yellowstone herd of 500 grown animals sheds several hundred pounds of wool, which could be increased by clipping. In past years the wool has gone to waste, but recently a collection of some of the finest fibre has been made for the purpose of making coats and blankets for the park rangers.

The Canadian Government and private individuals in the United States have succeeded in utilizing buffalo wool, and official reports show that the cloth produced is lighter in weight and offers greater resistance to cold than material made of sheep's wool. It is those qualities that particularly interest the park authorities, who have the comfort of the ranger at heart. The men have to tramp many miles on skis or snowshoes and carry heavy packs filled with "grub" and bedding. Under such conditions every ounce that can be saved is of great importance.

A Monster

Barium once emptied his crowded circus, outside of which several hundreds were waiting for admission, by the adroit expedient of putting up a board with these alluring words, "This way to the Great Egress." And the crowd who went in search of this mythical monster soon found themselves out on the street.

Every year 266,000,000,000 silk worms produce 60,000,000 pounds of raw silk. It has been estimated that taken all together the world's silk worms spin every year with a velocity of about 4,700 miles per second a thread of approximately 150,000,000,000 miles in length.

A Wise Dog

Two or three years ago there was a dog in London which was the ears of an entire household. All the human members of the family were deaf and dumb. The dog answered the door. That is to say, when it heard a knock or a ring, it conveyed the information to the people in the house by barks, which were detected by the opening and shutting of its mouth, by wagging its tail, and in the last resort by gently pawing its master or mistress and running towards front or back door.—Progress.



Beautiful Gardens of Victoria

ADOJOINING the garden at "Ar-ran," and in fact, united to it by a friendly stile over the low stone wall is the home of Mr. R. W. Gibson. The house, which is a very beautiful example of the Italian style with its white columns and red tile roof, is to be seen from York Place rising high above the dark foliage of oaks and evergreens, a setting which admirably harmonizes with the stately structure of the residence.

The drive is entered through handsome iron gates, and is effectively bordered with a box edging behind which is a narrow strip of lawn. French marigolds, pale pink stocks, and deep pink entris, a color effect that is especially pleasing in combination with the soft green of the box, while the shadows of the oaks overhead give a subdued light which adds a sylvan charm and quite contrasts with the artificiality of the formal garden. On the right a broad expanse of turf leads to the tennis court, this occupying the lowest portion of the grounds. The tennis court, framed round by rocky walls, has been smothered in cascades of silvery cerastium and arabis which in summer afford a lovely setting to masses of petunias of the true "pennant" shade. The higher ground above the tennis court is carpeted with green sward of deepest green, upon which some fine cypresses and other evergreens are grouped. Their splendid branches sweep the turf, and there is something particularly attractive in their position on the slope, reminding one of a mountain hillside.

On the left of the drive another lawn, half in sun and half in shadow, is bordered round by informal flower-like larkspur and salpiscias in broad masses curving easily in conformity with the rocky background, and this lawn gradually rises to a high level, a trait, so to speak, into another which is long, sloping, and winds gently between verdure-lad rocks on the one hand and a high hedge of clipped laurel on the other. There is a decided charm about these sloping lawns under the trees which reveals the skillful thought which has been put into the garden. Everywhere there is the most perfect finish, the grass is of the deepest green and faultlessly kept, yet even the fuchsias and other tender subjects are grouped with an ease as though they were natural denizens of the garden. In fact, this garden appeals as an excellent example of the English ideal of space and restfulness, beauty and order, all of which somehow combine in a naturalness of effect which is a garden's crowning charm.

Time to Cull Your Birds

UNLESS culling is practiced closely, especially at hatching time, when the eggs are used for hatching purposes, a large number of drones will be the result. The greatest laying period of the drone's life seems to be in the Spring, so for this reason the drone should be found and eliminated from the flock before.

If we would study the bee we would find great thought for this subject. One of the most noteworthy features of the intelligence and wisdom of the bee is found in the fact that the drones—the lazy, good-for-nothing members of the hive—are put to the way if they persistently refuse to work, instead of being allowed to stand around in the way, a hindrance to the workers and a general nuisance.

It is a peculiar fact that in every branch of the animal kingdom can be found these drones—lazy, shiftless, non-productive creatures, who ought to be put out of the way. There are altogether too many of them in the human family, and it would be a blessing if there were some way of ridding the world of them.

What proportion of the hives of the country are drones we do not know, but we will venture the assertion that at least twenty-five per cent of them fall to lay enough eggs in a year to pay for the actual cost of their food, and say nothing of the wages of caring for them. This may sound unreasonable, but it is a good bet nevertheless.

One great reason that so many flocks are unprofitable, and that they are none can deny, is because the drones are not weeded out. They not only do not produce any eggs themselves, but are a hindrance to the producers. They help to keep the quarters filthy and overcrowded, and in many other ways they are a hindrance to the producers. They help to keep the quarters filthy and overcrowded, and in many other ways they are a hindrance to the producers.

The great trouble with a large majority of those who are not acquainted with their flocks—is do not know to a certainty which are the non-producers—the drones. They simply go at it blind and trust to luck. They get about so many eggs each day, and while they cannot understand why they don't get more, they keep on throwing out the feed that offends the excess in value that of the eggs exceeds and hope for better results later.

These drones are made up of two classes of birds—those that have outlived their productiveness and those that are either sterile or barren or small producers, even in their first year. It is claimed by some poultrymen that the profitable age of a hen ends about the second year—that after her second year she will not lay enough eggs to yield any profit whatever, if perchance she pays for her keeping. While this undoubtedly is true in most cases, it does not always hold good. I have owned hens that laid well in their fourth and fifth years. At the present time I own a seven-year-old single comb White Lagoon hen that will give any two-year-old a race for the largest egg yield. Age is not always a criterion to follow—actual performance is what counts.

Before the invention of the trap nest, some years ago, it was almost impossible to pick out the best layers in the flock and likewise the drones.

Since the merits of a practical trap nest system have become apparent, however, the use of these nests have become universal and they will in time revolutionize the poultry industry, and the use of these nests will be to the benefit of the poultryman.

The use of trap nests will pick out the drones in the flock. Every poultry keeper should have a trap nest, if for no other purpose than to find out the cause of the trouble. It is worth your while to adopt some form of trap nest, and know for a certainty which hens lay enough eggs to pay for their keep and which birds produce your best young. The man who can advertise a trap nest record for his pure bred stock, which will show an average production of more than 160 eggs per year for each hen, will not be able to fill his orders at \$3 per setting of eggs.

Trap nests are opening the eyes of a great many to possibilities in the future of poultry culture, and the future is bright with prospects for those who will take up poultry raising and put into practice the principles of breeding which have been the means of the wonderful improvement seen today in the best specimens of pure bred home and cattle.

What Are You Doing With Trap Nests?

One poultry keeper reports the following: I have a 200 egg hen that has not laid a fertile egg. The worst looking pullet in my yard is one of the best layers. One of my largest hens lays the smallest eggs. Some hens, after being broken up from broodiness, commence laying again in a few days after taking two months. Some lay ten consecutive days, others always miss a day.

The hen or pullet that starts laying early in the winter is also the best. Spring and Summer layers. To be convinced of the amount of good there is in trap nests, one must use them. Trap nests and pedigree records mean work, to be sure, but the breeder who expects to improve his flock without either of these in some form or in some degree has a long, hard road before him. Quit guessing and study your individuals.

If you are unable to install trap nests or do not have the time to attend to them after being installed, I would suggest that you have your flock looked over by some one familiar with either the Potter or Hogan method of selection. While these methods do not give the number of eggs laid as the trap nest does, they are greatly in eliminating the non-producing hens.

During the Summer months this system of elimination is of great value. When some of the hens stop laying in the hot weather, the flock should be culled at once. I recall one flock of 100 hens that I reduced to fifty-seven, the forty-three were sold at market, the egg yield remained the same, but reduction in feed was nearly one-half and there was less crowding on the roosts at night.

Culling Returns Big Profit

There are hens in every flock that have never laid an egg and never will. They are barren, and while it is not their fault, this is no reason why they should be kept month after month at a loss. Unless these barren hens are detected and along with the poor layers disposed of, we cannot expect to have a profitable flock. These barren hens are offshoots of the flock, and while they are a hindrance to the flock, they are a hindrance to the flock. They are a hindrance to the flock, and they are a hindrance to the flock.

There is one thing in favor of the barren hen—she can never reproduce herself, for she will never have any eggs. If you have a hen that lays one or two dozen eggs per year, and half enough to pay the cost of her keeping—is almost sure to lay these eggs about hatching time, and in his ignorance her owner sets these eggs along with hers, and the next season he has half a dozen or so unproductive specimens in his flock. They are a hindrance to the flock, and they are a hindrance to the flock.

"Remember, the time to cull is all the time."—Charles Franklin Stem in *Island Poultry Journal*.

Good Pasture Mixtures

THE land that has been burnt over this Summer should be as promptly as possible sown down to grass. Land so used will time with out undue effort become available for arable purposes, for the stock keepers will find the soil and the grass growing under a fire if not prevented by seedling and grazing.

Generally speaking, experienced agronomists concur in the opinion that Western farmers do not have a sufficiently varied mixture of grasses for their pastures. Orchard grass, rye and timothy seem to pretty well exhaust their list, with the consequence that there is not the permanence of feed that is characteristic of a good pasture. Those who have had experience in either Scotland or England will recall the extensive list of grasses that are in use there, and while some of these are not in use here, the dryness which in Summer prevails in a good many localities, the pasture could be improved by more care being given to the selection of the different constituents.

Pasture mixtures are to be preferred to those which include varieties that differ in their periods of growth. From those that start early and make a quick growth to those that are more extended in their growth, and those that are more extended in their growth, and those that are more extended in their growth.

It is a well known fact that in a bunch grass or of the spreading, sod-like type is also an advantage. It is the difference in the periods of growth to maturity that makes a good pasture differ from good hay land where it is essential that all the growth should be cut off as soon as possible at the time of cutting. For

this reason, while open fields may be needed for hay purposes, it is in the half cleared, burnt over land that the pasture mixtures may be sown with the greatest advantage, but it is also to be remembered that the choice of mixtures will be conditioned to a great extent by the type of soil that is to be seeded. It is, therefore, a considerable advantage to study the conclusions that have been reached by Government experts who have given their attention to this important subject.

A recent pronouncement gives the following mixtures for three types of land that are to be used for pasture:

Bottom Land
Italian ryegrass 4
Meadow fescue 3
Orchard grass 3
Tall oat grass 2
Red clover 2
Alfalfa 2
White clover 1

Wet Land
Italian ryegrass 4
Meadow fescue 3
Orchard grass 3
Tall oat grass 2
Red clover 2
Alfalfa 2
White clover 1

Upland
Italian ryegrass 4
Orchard grass 3
Tall oat grass 2
Red clover 2
Alfalfa 2
White clover 1

These numbers represent pounds per acre, and are based upon 100 per cent germination. As the germination is always somewhat lower, the amounts should be slightly increased.

The Airedale Terrier

THE following is a paper read recently before the Birmingham Kennel Club by Mr. Hyron Doster, dealing with the "all-round dog," the rugged Airedale.

The origin of this particular breed of dogs is somewhat clouded in obscurity, but the most generally accepted and authentic history of its development and origin is ascribed to Yorkshire, England, in the vale of Airedale.

It is claimed that some six or seven breeds entered into this composite dog, the otterhound being mated with the black and tan terrier, the Irish terrier, the Welsh terrier, the bull terrier, the rough coated wire haired dog. Then by the select mating of the otterhound with the black and tan terrier, and the Irish terrier, and these various breeds, the Airedale was gradually evolved. Notwithstanding the large number of the various breeds that entered into the making of an Airedale, let us not be led into the erroneous impression that he was brought into existence by accident or haphazard mating.

In Yorkshire there was a demand for a different and better dog than then existed. The great demand was for a dog whose sense of smell would be as accurate and acute as the pointer, and whose tenacity and strength of the bull; in fact, for a dog that would trail the hare, and dig out the badger, and kill the fox, and the sheep, and the pig, and the cow, and the horse, and the man, and the woman, and the child, and the dog, and the cat, and the mouse, and the rat, and the snake, and the spider, and the fly, and the bee, and the wasp, and the ant, and the termite, and the mole, and the badger, and the otter, and the fox, and the sheep, and the pig, and the cow, and the horse, and the man, and the woman, and the child, and the dog, and the cat, and the mouse, and the rat, and the snake, and the spider, and the fly, and the bee, and the wasp, and the ant, and the termite, and the mole, and the badger, and the otter, and the fox, and the sheep, and the pig, and the cow, and the horse, and the man, and the woman, and the child, and the dog, and the cat, and the mouse, and 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There Is No Royal Road to Length of Days

Records Show That Neither Obedience to Scriptural Precept Nor Diet of Sour Milk Is Necessarily Efficacious

THAT human life can be prolonged to a very great age is evident from the more or less authenticated instances on record, says a recent writer in Chamber's Journal.

A Norwegian sailor named Drakenburg, generally known as the "Old Man of the North," lived 146 years. He was born at sea, in the year 1626, and lived for over a hundred years on the sea, following the vocation of a sailor, and died in a fisherman's cottage on the edge of the sea in 1772. Until a month before his death he enjoyed good health and was in full possession of his faculties.

A somewhat similar case was that of an old Irish lady, Catherine, Countess of Desmond, who lived 148 years. This famous centenarian was a daughter of Gerald Fitzgerald, of the ancient House of Drumana, in the country of Waterford, and was the second wife of Thomas, thirteenth Earl of Desmond, who died at Rath Keale, Limerick, in 1534, at a great age, being well over a hundred years. There is a portrait of the old countess at Muckross, and beneath it is the following inscription: "Catherine, Countess of Desmond, as she appeared at ye court of Our Sovereign Lord King James, in thys present year A.D. 1614, and in the 14th year of her age. She was married in ye Reign of King Edward IV, and in ye course of her long pilgrimage renewed her teeth twice. Her principal residence is Inchiquin, in Munster." Fynes Moryson states in his Itinerary (published in June, 1617), "that in our tyme the Irish Countess of Desmond lived to the age of 148 years, being able to goe on foote foure or five miles to the market towne, and using weekely to doe so in her last years." As a matter of fact, the old lady was well and active till a few weeks before her death, when she sustained internal injuries through a fall when gathering cherries.

Ramous Old Parr

Another well-known case of longevity is that of the famous Thomas Parr, a native of Shropshire, who, it is recorded, worked on a farm for one hundred and thirty years, near the place of his birth, and died in London, age 152 years. He was buried in Westminster Abbey, by order of the king, who took a great interest in the old man, and a tombstone still remains to his memory, on which the date of his death, 5th November, 1635, and his age, 152 years and nine months, are inscribed. This centenarian lived a very regular life, and did not leave his native village till his one hundred and forty-first year, when he took a "trip" to London to see the king, who showed him every courtesy and kindness. He married his third and last wife in his one hundred and twenty-fifth year, and lived happily with her for twenty years. The king once said to him, "You have lived much longer than other men; what have you done more than other men?" "I did penance when I was a hundred years old," was Old Parr's somewhat ambiguous reply.

"Old Parr" Beaten

A still greater age than "Old Parr's" was attained by a Yorkshire man named Henry Jenkins, who died at Ellerton-upon-Swale, December 8, 1670, aged 169 years. An account of his life was written by Dr. Tancred Robinson, F.R.S. Jenkins, like many other centenarians, lived all his life in the open air, and was alternately laborer on farms and roads, and fisherman on sea and rivers. He had to work hard all his life, and seldom had a holiday. His food was of the coarsest, plainest kind, and was as small in quantity as poor in quality. Comfort and luxury were far removed from him, and pleasure he seldom knew. He was exposed to all kinds of weather, drenched by rain, and wet through by constant wading in streams and rivers, yet he never caught cold or suffered from rheumatism. Even after his hundredth year he often swam across rivers, and performed unusual feats of strength and endurance. Old Jenkins had a clear recollection of the battle of Flodden, which was fought in the year 1513, when he was twelve years of age. On that occasion he was sent to the army at Northallerton with a horseload of arrows. In his one hundred and fifty-seventh year Jenkins appeared as a witness in a law case, and a copy of his deposition is still preserved in York Castle, as recorded in the Yorkshire Archaeological Journal, which begins: "Henry Jenkins, of Ellerton-upon-Swale, in the county of York, laborer, aged one hundred and fifty-seven, sworn and examined," etc.

An Ag'd Dietitian

Luigi Cornaro, the well-known Italian centenarian, lived 130 years. Cornaro was a wealthy man, born of wealthy parents, and of aristocratic race, and had all that this world can give in the way of luxury and comfort. Up to the age of thirty he had led a wild life of dissipation, which had a very injurious effect on his health and constitution, and it was then that he decided to alter his mode of life entirely, and really went to the other extreme, observing great carelessness as to diet and hygiene. His food was of the plainest kind, and taken in very small quantities, but the quality was ever of the best; and the wine he drank was also the best obtainable, though he was very abstemious in his use of it. Cornaro believed in taking a number of very small meals of the lightest description, instead of the three heavy meals usually consumed during the day. In his eighty-third year he wrote his first essay on regimen and diet (Discorsi della Vita Sobria, del Signor Luigi Cornaro), and he produced three others during the subsequent twelve years. His object was to show that with increasing age and diminishing powers, a corresponding decrease in the quantity of food taken must be observed, so as not to overtax vitality and digestion. It was a mistake for old people to take large and hearty meals, he declared, as old and feeble stomachs cannot digest large quantities of food, where a greater expenditure of nerve-power is required for absorption than the system can supply. For a hundred years this centenarian did not know what pain or disease was, and his death, which occurred whilst he was sitting in his arm-chair

(at Padua), was absolutely painless—as peaceful and happy as going to sleep.

Virtues of Sour Milk

Soured milk (chiefly goat's) appears to be the secret of longevity amongst the Bulgarians, who are noted for their long lives. Eminent doctors who have examined the Bulgarian yahourth, or sour milk, in the Pasteur Institute (Paris), state that it contains a very powerful lactic ferment, termed the Bulgarian bacillus, which has the effect of arresting putrefaction. The lactic acid which it contains prevents putrefaction in meat, and has the same effect on the human body. The peasants of the Caucasus Mountains are noted for their robust health and longevity, and they live chiefly on soured milk, cheese, and rye bread. As an instance of longevity in that region, the following was reported in a Tiflis paper, the Tiflissky Iskok, of 8th October, 1904: In the village of Sba, in the district of Gori, there is an old Ossete woman named Thense Abalva, whose age is stated to be one hundred and eighty years. This woman is still quite capable of looking after her domestic duties. She rises early, spends most of the day in the open air, helps in the cooking, and does a little sewing. Her diet consists almost entirely of barley bread, skim milk and cheese.

Another old woman, a French peasant named Marie Priou, died in the Haute Garonne in 1838, aged 158 years. She, also, had worked in the open air all her life, and subsisted chiefly on rye bread, cheese, goat's milk, and the vin ordinaire of the country. In her later years she took to smoking a pipe, and found tobacco a great solace.

Easy to Die

Haller, a Swiss physiologist, who made a study of the laws governing human life, was of the opinion that human beings should, under favorable conditions, live one hundred and fifty years. Buffon considered that man should attain one hundred years in the enjoyment of good health and unimpaired faculties, and that natural death should be no more distressing or painful than going to sleep. Another celebrated physiologist came to the conclusion that the secret of longevity "is something intrinsic in the constitution." As an instance of the painlessness of death at a very advanced age, M. Brillat Savarin, the famous French gastronomer, relates in his Physiology of Taste that when he attended the death-bed of his great-aunt (who passed away in her ninety-fifth year) he found the old lady in full possession of her faculties and in quite a cheerful mood. Just before the end came she asked for a glass of wine, which M. Savarin handed her, and after drinking it with considerable relish, she said, "Thank you, my dear, for all your kindness and attention to me. If ever you reach my age, you will find that one wants to die, just as one desires sleep—and now good-bye!" and lying back with closed eyes and a smile on her face, she peacefully passed away.

Some Old Rips

In the records of longevity are to be found cases where long-lived people were by no means temperate or careful of their health; in fact they broke all the laws which most centenarians lay down as essential to good health and prolonged life. For instance, a French butcher, named Jean Gascoigne, of Frie, Haute Pyrenees, who died in 1768, aged 121 years, was a habitual drunkard and smoked incessantly, and Catherine Raymond, also a native of that region, who lived 107 years, was addicted to intemperate habits the greater part of her life. A Scottish Parisian, named Ross, who won a prize in Paris for longevity, and who departed this life in 1897, aged 103 years, was intemperate in the use of tobacco, being seldom seen without a pipe or a cigar between his lips. "Tobacco is my food and drink," he would often say, when admonished for his incessant smoking.

There was a case in Ireland of a centenarian named James Brown—a sporting gentleman of the old school—who boasted that he consumed more alcoholic liquor than any man in the south of Ireland, and caused an inscription to be put on his tombstone to that effect. He enjoyed robust health to well over a hundred years of age. A French writer, named Victor Duruy, who died at Nancy, aged 105 years, was a great smoker and a drinker. It is stated that he consumed as many as forty small cups of black coffee a day. Voltaire was also a great coffee drinker. A doctor remonstrated with him once on the excessive amount he consumed, stating that coffee in such quantities was deadly poison.

"Well, my dear doctor," replied the savant, "I have been poisoning myself for eighty years!"

It is evident from such cases as these that no hard-and-fast rules can be drawn with regard to the conditions governing longevity.

Standard Weights and Measures

THE history of the present standards dates back to the fire which destroyed the Houses of Parliament in 1834, when the legal standards, which were in the custody of the Clerk of the House, were lost, after an existence, as standards, of only ten years, although they had actually been constructed long previously. A strong scientific committee was appointed in 1838 to consider the best means for replacing them. Legal provision had, indeed, been made in 1824, as to the basis upon which reconstruction was to be carried out, should it ever become necessary. It was then enacted that the yard should be re-determined, from the fact that the length of a pendulum beating seconds of mean time, when swung in a vacuum at sea level, in the latitude of London, was 39.1393 in. Similarly, the pound was to be founded upon the determination that the weight of 1 cub. in. of distilled water, taken against brass weights, and in air under certain specified conditions, was 252.458 grains.

Both of these determinations are of a character involving serious experimental difficulties, and the results which had led to the figures laid down were themselves open to suspicion. The new standards were, therefore, ultimately based upon existing unofficial standards, which had themselves been recently compared with the lost standards, as it was considered that less uncertainty was thereby involved. The necessary work was carried out by scientists of the very first rank, with an accuracy not very far short of what can be obtained today. The preliminary work upon the yard was done by Bailey, and after his death, the actual verifications were performed by Shephshanks. He also, unfortunately, died just as his work was completed, so that the account given in the Philosophical Transactions for 1857 appears under the name of Airy, Astronomer Royal and Chairman of the Standards Commission. The new standard pound was reconstructed and verified by Miller.

At the same time as the Primary Standards a number of copies were also constructed and verified. The yard bars being of a special bronze alloy selected by Bailey and still known as Bailey's metal (copper, 10 parts; tin, 2½; zinc, 1), were relatively cheap. Quite a large number were cast and inter-compared over a period of some years, so as to ascertain, in some measure, whether they were likely to be permanent. They were then widely distributed, several being sent to foreign Governments and to the Colonies. The pound, however, was of platinum and naturally expensive. Only four copies were therefore made in that material, but a number of gilt bronze pounds were made and verified for distribution.

Four of the yard bars and the four platinum pounds were given special status, one of each being deposited at the Royal Mint, and the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, and with the Royal Society. The fourth set was immured in the structure of the Houses of Parliament, the commission recommending that it should only be disturbed under the direct sanction of an Act of Parliament. In this way, should either of the primary standards be lost or damaged, restoration from its copies would not be difficult. At a later date a further set was provided for the use of the Board of Trade, so that the "Parliamentary copies" of the yard and pound are now five in number.—"Engineering."

Gunpowder Supplies in the Early Days

AS with guns, so with gunpowder, earlier kings had to purchase their supplies from abroad. By the time of the accession of Henry VIII the making of small quantities of gunpowder was being carried out in this country, and principally by the gunners of the Tower, who were supplied with the raw material and paid about ½d. a pound (7 marks for a last) for preparing and mixing. The price of purchased gunpowder was 3½d. a pound. Porchester Castle, near Portsmouth, was the chief manufactory, but there was also a small depot in London named Gunpowder House, near the Hospital of Our Lady, Bishopsgate Without, at which powder was made. The composition of gunpowder at the time is not stated, but a century later the contract for supply to the Tower of London specified it as six parts of saltpetre, one of brimstone and one of coal (charcoal?), and it is probable the proportions had not appreciably altered. Brimstone and charcoal were obtainable in England, but the greater quantities of saltpetre required were not, and in the first few years of Henry's reign large quantities were purchased from Italian and Dutch merchants. Henry recognized the weakness of this dependence on the Continent—the saltpetre ordered in Italy was held up by the Spanish authorities, and only released on the representations of the King of Arragon, Henry's father-in-law—and in 2515 Hans Wolt—described as a foreigner—was appointed one of the king's gunpowder makers in the Tower, and instructed "to go from shire to shire to find a place where there is stuff to make saltpetre." The search does not appear to have been very successful, and in July, 1531, Thomas a Lee, one of the king's gunners, was appointed "principal searcher and maker of saltpetre with power to dig and search for the same in the king's lands and elsewhere. The said Thomas is to replenish and make up plain all ground broken by his own cost, so that the tower is not injured." He was authorized in the king's name "to hire workmen to take wood for burning and trying the saltpetre, with carriage of the same by land and water, and to take any house or houses at reasonable rent with all other necessities and commodities." No great success attended the further search, and large quantities of gunpowder had to be bought in Antwerp for the Scotch and French wars.—"Engineering."

The Late G. R. Sims

British journalism has lost one of its most popular and picturesque figures by the death of George R. Sims, says The Montreal Daily Star. He was a typical product of the London newspaper at its best, and his work was done wholly in the great metropolis he loved so well and whose spirit he interpreted with such brilliant and continuous success. As dramatist, poet, publicist, critic and artist, he did distinctive work, and what is more, he won the affectionate admiration of a tremendous public. Over the pen-name of Dagonet in The London Referee he wrote his page of "Mustard and Cress," and it was read literally by millions of people every week. His range was astonishing, his judgment fair, and his insight into human nature uncanny. Books, plays, light verse, were showered from his pen in a volume that grew to gigantic proportions as the years rolled by. Other journalists found their way into public favor, and famous figures died out, but "G. R." remained to delight his weekly audience by his wit, his incisive commentary upon men and events, and his illuminating reminiscences of days gone by. He was part and parcel of an older London than the present generation knows, but his sympathies broadened with the passage of the years. He did harm to none, and helped many a struggling newspaperman by kindly criticism and good advice. His place was unique, and it cannot be filled.

A whisky containing 37 per cent wood alcohol, 62 per cent water, and the rest burnt sugar to color, killed 190 people in New England.

A Visit to Oberammergau

I FELT very sad the day I left. I shall never forget the wonderful days during which I worked among the players, and I shall always be grateful for the inspiration they gave me. I hope that in what I have set down here, and more through my drawings of the people, I may be able to convey some of the atmosphere of Oberammergau as I found it.

With these words a very clever artist, Winold Reiss, concludes a remarkably interesting article in "The Oberammergau Players" in The Century Magazine (September). It is accompanied by some brilliant drawing of the chief characters which suggest some of the qualities of Durer's drawings.

A Wonderful Story

"To understand Oberammergau and the actors in the passion-play one must first understand the spiritual ideal that has possessed the village and its people these 300 years. This little valley in the Bavarian mountains, shut in from the outside world and strangely untouched and uncorrupted by the thousands of visitors who have come to it, has been a laboratory of the human spirit.

"Here the great experiment of a common devotion to an uplifting and beautiful observance has developed in the peasants' purity of heart and simple goodness that are everywhere reflected in their faces. The little community has worked out its own salvation. Its faith sprang from a common grief; its people are held together by a common ideal. It is one of the few spots in all the world where faith and idealism have successfully withstood materialism and commercial greed.

A Vow

In the year 1633 der Schwartz Tod (smallpox) was devastating Bavaria as one of the consequences of the Thirty Years' War. In the Oberammergau Valley this 'Black Death' carried off entire families; every day there were new victims; in one little village only a single married couple survived. With a simple faith that they might bring about divine intervention against further ravages of the plague, the grief-stricken survivors met together and took a vow that every tenth year the people of their village would represent the martyrdom and crucifixion of Christ. It is written in the community archives that no further death from the plague occurred after this vow was taken. The first play was given in 1634.

"Today there persists the same simple faith and deep religious feeling that prompted the vow made three centuries ago. That is the chief reason that the passion-play has been saved from becoming a commercial thing, as otherwise it might easily have become. If no outsiders came to view it, the play would still be given.

"The money from the admission fees is used first to cover the cost of the production, and then to pay each of the players a small salary sufficient for daily needs. What remains goes entirely for charity and community welfare.

The Peasants

"It is not only in the tenth year, when the passion-play is to be performed, that the peasants of Oberammergau live in the atmosphere of it. The play is a part of their lives from the day they are born, and it is the dearest wish of every child sometime to be cast for an important role. Despite this, there is seldom any feeling of envy or jealousy once the committee elected by the villagers has selected the cast. After all, everyone has some role, if it is only as one of the crowd in the mob scenes. Various families, however, are as proud of their connection with the play as any aristocrat at court or in battle, and it is a great honor to number Christs and Marys or other important characters in one's family tree.

"The Oberammergau peasant leads a very moral life, for at all times he must live up to the standard considered necessary to make him worthy the great privilege of the part he plays.

A Visit to Marta Veit

"The day broke clear and sunny—a day full of the joy of living. It seemed to me a specially good day to ask Marta Veit, who was to play the part of the Virgin Mary, to pose for me. So I shouldered my pack, and, following my landlord's directions, found myself at the door of a small, rather poor little house on the main street.

"I was about to leave after knocking for the third time, when the door suddenly swung open and a little old man stood in front of me. Two dark eyes peered out from under a remarkable thatch of hair; the remainder of his face was almost completely hidden by a thick beard. In his hands he clutched some wood-carving tools. He bade me enter.

"Inside the place looked like a workshop of old-time Nuremberg, and my feeling of unreality was augmented. The old man listened attentively to my wish, and then shuffled to the rear and called up a dark stairway.

"Marta! Marta! A gentleman from America wishes to draw you!"

"A clear voice answered:

"Will the gentleman from America please to mount the stairs?"

"I mounted, and found myself on the threshold of a small room. Within stood a slender girl with a face like a saint's. She was very pale, and the paleness was accentuated by her unusually dark hair. She barely looked at me; then her gaze seemed to detach itself and centre on some open space far beyond. She gave me no request for a sitting with a hardly perceptible little smile, for I had not the heart to disturb again the quiet of that little room, with its curiously rare atmosphere and sense of remoteness from all the things of the world. I can still see her sitting there, with loosely clasped hands, drooping eyes and a transfigured expression. Some of that strange calm accompanied me as I left the house—a calm her personality seemed to exhale, and which subtly enveloped the place where she lived.

"The part of Mary is given only to especially pure-minded girls, and to be cast for it is considered not only a personal, but a family honor.

"The part of the Apostle John is regarded in much the same way, and the young man who is selected to play it must be of the highest moral character, and both he and his family gain distinction by the honor. The young man cast for that part this year is Mel-

chior Breitsamer, who, according to both moral and physical requirements, is regarded as a thoroughly acceptable John. It is the tradition of Oberammergau that John must have blue eyes and light hair.

A Visit to Anton Lang

"At last, as I had planned, I went to Anton Lang. By trade he is a potter and also sets up stoves. His son and several workmen help him in the business. Frau Lang is a realistic, energetic woman who keeps a boarding-house called 'Daheim.' She speaks a fluent English, and has the gift of making everyone feel at home.

"The character of the Christ has left its imprint on Anton Lang, mind and body and soul. When I drew him, he seemed, like Marta Veit, the Mary, to have withdrawn from the things of earth, to have detached himself from his everyday work and his family and to be living in an inner world of contemplation and prayer. His wife says that it is always so as the time for the play approaches.

"His successor in the part of Christ will have a hard time to live up to the spiritual portrayal that Anton Lang gives. This year he plays Christ for the third and last time. I have been told that he puts so much concentrated energy into the part that he is usually carried off unconscious after the scene of the crucifixion."

In Praise of Idleness

IT is only in the last year or so that we have again mastered the art of idling." wrote a correspondent a few days ago in The Times. "Isaak Walton would have approved the suggestion of praise, for, though the books he wrote during the years of his retirement prove him to have been what is commonly accounted an industrious man, he was nevertheless one who understood the uses of leisure, and turned idleness, well earned in the hosiery trade, into a thing of beauty.

"Such power is becoming increasingly rare, for not only recent and transient anxieties, but the enduring conditions of modern life have sent the art of idleness into decay. It demands of those who would practice it much more than inactivity, and the masters of it are often found to be busy men. To be lazy is not to be a good idler, for, while the good idler has no need to pay others to amuse him, such payments and the diversions which they bring make up the whole life of the lazy man. Laziness neither reads nor fishes nor walks the hills, but the good idler may do all these things without betraying his principles. Or he may do none of them. He may lie in his chair and do no more than watch a bee gathering honey, or the grass blades curl and darken where he knocked the sparks from his pipe. It would seem at first that, so employed, he is indistinguishable from his lazy brother, but he does, in fact, draw from inactivity an altogether different satisfaction.

"His mind, moving without effort, and directed, so far as he is aware, upon nothing but the humming of the bee and its sudden silences, is as receptive of new influences as Walton's must have been when, to his friends, and, indeed, to himself, he seemed troubled only for his fish and to be frowning only at the sun's glitter. The bad idler is receptive of nothing. He is desperately self-conscious, feeling that his leisure is wasted if no one wants to steal it from him, and wondering, with the fretfulness of a spoiled child over its money, how he may spend it. He is, in short, impatient of peace, demanding for his enjoyment something that seems to him more active and more productive, refusing always to give life time to grow. 'I want,' he says, when in quest of relaxation, 'something to take my thoughts away,' and is forever turning, with almost feverish boredom, the pages of the novel he is too lazy to read, or devising elaborate schemes of entertainment which it wears him to pursue. The good idler knows that peace is not sterile, and is content to wait upon its fertility."

A 500-Horsepower Electric Boiler

To many people it will seem absurd to use electricity for making steam; but this is actually being done—and for a very good reason—on British railways. The railway systems in Great Britain are gradually being electrified where the conditions are favorable; and the result is that on certain routes steam haulage will be at work on one portion and electric haulage on another. The usual practice is to heat steam trains with the steam from the locomotive, and obviously this method cannot be continued when the steam locomotives are replaced by electric locomotives. Experiments have therefore been made with boilers heated by electricity, and tests made with one of 50 horsepower have been remarkably successful. The efficiency of this system of heating is very high and the life of the elements is, owing to skilful design, very long. Plans are now being got out for a 500 horsepower boiler, large enough to maintain the steam supply for a full size main line train.

A Steam Turbine Locomotive

Ever since the steam turbine—which was invented by Sir Charles Parsons in Great Britain—proved its wonderful advantage on board ship and for electric power generation, railway engineers have been looking forward to the possibility of applying it to locomotives. A bold experiment was recently made by a leading British locomotive factory, which constructed a turbo-electric locomotive, now being tested on the rail. The main turbine on this locomotive drives an electric generator, which supplies power to four motors arranged in two groups on the front and the rear respectively of the locomotive. Each of these motors is capable of developing 275 horsepower. One of the novel features of this locomotive is the condenser, in which the steam tubes revolve in water at a slow speed. The makers claim that this locomotive gives considerable saving in both fuel and water compared with the existing types.



(BY RICHARD L. POCKOCK)

THE three tillicums of the Old Shack had arrived at the well-known rendezvous a day earlier in the week than was their usual habit in readiness for a combined expedition after grouse on the opening day of the season. Everything was evidently all ready prepared for an early morning start, except that Tom, the chef, was just finishing the job of putting up three rather slim-looking packets of lunch ready for the morning, nothing very elaborate in the way of provender, just a couple of hard tack, a handful of raisins and a small bar of chocolate for each man. One of the packets he was fitting into a small billy-can made out of an old marmalade tin, with a close-fitting top which would serve as a cup, the whole of just the right size to slip comfortably into the pocket of his hunting coat. By the middle of the day, when the probabilities were that one or more of them, at any rate, would have his limit of six blue grouse, and the shooting would be slackening off a bit, the chances were that the three would rest a while by a small creek they knew of and the little billy-can would be requisitioned for a refreshing cup of tea, than which nothing goes better in the woods when a hunter is thirsty and perhaps a little tired.

Final Preparations

As Tom was fixing up the lunch Harry was lovingly applying a last wipe with an oily rag to his favorite scatter-gun, while old Dick was just sitting back in a home-made chair with his feet elevated at the right angle for comfort and the old black corn-cob pipe firmly fixed in the corner of his mouth as he turned the pages of a newspaper which he had brought up with him in his pocket.

The deer season had already been in several days, and as the old boy ran his eye over the columns, he noticed an item which caused him to shift the corn-cob with a grunt and break the silence.

"Well, well, I see the shooting season for humans has started in again all right. Here's a piece about a chap who shot his partner by mistake for a deer the very first day of the open season. The poor chap seems to have escaped with his life, but he's pretty badly knocked about, according to the newspaper story. Well, well; it's too bad."

"Too bad, Dick, I should say it is too bad," Harry chimed in. "Why the dickens don't they make it a criminal offence to pot another man whether it's by mistake or not? They do in some countries, why not here, I'd like to know?"

"I don't know, Harry, that that would really make very much difference," Dick answered. "I take it that no man takes unreasonable chances with a gun intentionally, so to speak. What I mean is that, when a man shoots another man by accident, he hasn't got the idea back of his head that, if he does have an accident of that sort, he's going to get off scot free, and so he may as well take a chance, and I don't believe that it would make any difference to his carefulness if he knew that he would be sent up for ten years if he made a mistake between a two-legged animal and a four, because, when you come to think of it, the chap that has a serious accident of that sort is generally pretty badly punished by his own feelings, and, if he's got any decency in him at all, he must have some very unenviable feelings, though I have known instances where this wasn't true apparently."

Unreliable Precaution

"Before the thing happens you couldn't make that chap imagine that he was likely to do any such thing, and the fact that a sentence was waiting for him if he did, wouldn't, I fancy, make him any the more likely to be more careful. It seems to me, though, that there should be some way of safeguarding men in the woods against such accidents, more in the way of insisting that a man should know that he knew something about the proper handling of firearms and just a little about hunting before letting him loose with a deadly weapon and a two and a half dollar licence to use it to the common danger, so to speak. The trouble is that anybody who can pack a gun can go and buy a licence and then go flourishing the gun around whether he has had any training in the use of it or not, and some of them do seem to have mighty little respect for the business end of a shooting-iron."

"Of course, there's a certain amount of accidents will always happen, and there's few forms of sport which are entirely free from all danger. I've seen a man killed at football myself, and I've known of them being killed at baseball and cricket and in a boxing match, while the chances some of them take with a golf ball are enough to make the hair stand on end of anyone who realizes that a golf ball hitting a man in the right place is just as likely to kill him as a rifle bullet. Accidents will happen, as I say, no matter what precautions you take, but there's no getting away from the fact that accidents with firearms are altogether more frequent than they should be, and it's due to a great extent to ignorance, to my mind."

Due to Ignorance

"It's two kinds of ignorance, ignorance of the correct and safe way to handle a deadly weapon and ignorance of real hunting. Personally I think a man, before he is allowed to use a gun, should be made to pass some kind of examination to prove he knows how to handle it with proper care and is a fit person to carry it at all, in the first place. After that comes the knowledge of hunting. It would be pretty hard to set an examination in that, but there's a large proportion of gun accidents due to inexperience in hunting game and lack of knowledge of how to hunt it. Of course, there's the one golden rule, never to fire until you are absolutely certain of what it is you are firing at, but the trouble is that the novice, at deer hunting, for instance, is so darned keen not to miss a chance to bag his deer that in his excitement, seeing something move in the bush, he can think of nothing else but to get the gun off before the animal, and he's dead sure in his own mind that it is an animal, escapes. Then again, you've got to remember that the greenhorn, who hasn't seen many deer in the woods, doesn't know

just what to look for and where to look. The old hunter either takes his deer standing or running in full view, but the novice, all keyed up with excitement, sees something in the bush and he never stops to think. Deer is what he's looking for, deer's what's in his mind to the exclusion of everything else; bang goes his rifle and every time a hit, while, if it really had been a deer, standing still and looking at him, and he'd had time to take aim, the chances are he'd have got such a dose of buck fever that he'd have missed it clean."

Talk Not Much Use

"And you can talk and write and hand out lists of 'Don'ts for Gunners' till you're blue in the face, and it makes no odds. Human nature acts the same all the same, and it's the nature of some humans to disregard all warnings and to let their excitement get the better of them, and that's what you've got to educate the youngster and the novice with a gun not to do, and you ain't going to do it by telling him that, if he shoots a man by mistake, you're going to send him up for hard labor in the penitentiary, at least, that's my turn-tum."

"Talking of seeing what you're shooting at, it's a funny thing how some fellows seem to find it so hard to spot a deer in the woods and others find it easy. I suppose it's to a great extent a matter of experience. The old hand knows the sort of places to be looking in, and he's used to distinguishing various objects from their surroundings, but it beats the hand sometimes how hard some chaps seem to find it to pick out a deer, even when it's pointed out to them."

"Mind you, I ain't trying to set myself up as an expert. I expect there's many the mowich that has seen me and had a good look at me without my seeing him before now, though I used to kid myself I was pretty good at spotting them, but I've seen chaps look right at deer at short range and then never seen them when they looked to me as plain as print. By the way, I guess there's many a deer given himself away because of not being able to keep his ears still, particularly if the flies are bad."

"I remember one time I was up one of the arms of Jervis Inlet and I'd shot all the deer I wanted without much trouble. Deer were pretty plentiful up there in those days, and I used to get one from a boat or canoe paddling along the shore pretty near every time I tried. They'd come down to the edge of the salt chuck when the tide was low or in the early morning and evening, maybe for the salt, and that was the easiest way to get them. I found."

Tried to Show Him

"Well, I had a fellow with me on that trip who hadn't shot a deer, and he wanted to get one pretty bad, so, the first chance we had, I took him out in the dugout, put him up in the bows with the rifle while I took the stern with the paddle. We'd gone perhaps a mile along the shore when I saw a nice big buck standing under a cedar just near the water's edge. Now you know a deer ain't scared of a boat or a canoe, at least, they weren't up there in those days, and he just took a good look and went on with his business of browsing off the branches of that tree which hung down low. 'There's your deer,' says I low to my friend in the bows; 'take your time, there's no need to hurry, and I can paddle you quite a bit closer before you need to shoot; he won't go till we get a lot closer.' And I started to paddle along quietly, just taking care not to head straight for where the deer was, but on a slanting course, as if we were going to go right by him."

"I made sure the fellow in the bows could see him all right, but he peers around and then turns his head my way and whispers, 'Where is he? I can't see him.' Well, if you'll believe me, after I'd tried to show him, telling him to look under that cedar tree near the bluff, and even at last had taken the paddle and pointed it at him, I'm blessed if I could make that chap see him, while all the while it looked at me as though no man could look that way and not see that deer. Well, after quite a while even I began to get scared that the buck would get the wind or take the alarm somehow, and still I couldn't get the fellow with the gun to make him out. Mind you, I didn't want to shoot him myself, I'd bagged plenty in my time and I wanted him to get his, but it was no go. When we weren't a foot more than sixty yards away he turns round and hands me the rifle. 'Here,' he says, a bit peeved like, 'if there's a deer there, you shoot him; blessed if I can see any deer.' Only he didn't say blessed; something a mite stronger."

Just a Pot Shot

"Well, I took the rifle and manoeuvred the canoe so as I could get an aim without having the man in the bows in the line, or capsizing the canoe with the recoil, and all this time that deer wasn't worrying a little bit; just viewed the proceedings interested-like. The water was calm and it was nothing of a shot, and he dropped like a stone when I pulled, and then a funny thing happened. As I fired, up jumped a couple more that neither of us had seen, though they must have been within a yard of the other one. He saw them all right, and I handed him the gun quick as I could and steadied the canoe to give him a chance. But I guess providence reckoned we'd got our share of venison, and, although he took a snap at a big buck just as it was jumping up over the side of that bluff, he only chipped the rock a foot or so below it, and that was the only chance he got that evening."

"I had an almost similar experience another time with another fellow, but that time it was even more ridiculous, because we were paddling along quite close to shore and the deer was standing behind a bit of bush not ten yards from us when we came on him suddenly round a point. There was only his head and neck showing, it's true, but they looked a large enough target for anyone. I fancy my would-be hunter in the bows was looking too far away. Anyhow, he couldn't see it, although it was standing there just waiting to be plucked at short range. I got the venison, but there was no sport in it, and I think it was that easy kind of deer hunting

from a boat along the shore which kind of fed me up with shooting deer. It really was too easy if only you had the right kind of eyes to spot 'em."

"Well, boys, I guess we'd better turn in and get some sleep now or else in the morning we won't have the right kind of eyes to hold straight on those old blues when they go whizzing round the tree trunks or off the bluffs. Night-night," and the old boy knocked the ashes out of the old corn-cob, heaved himself into his bunk and was soon dead to the world."

Hidden Treasure

Only those readers who have made the voyage across the Atlantic Ocean are likely to have seen the Rock of Percé which lies off the coast of Gaspé Peninsula in the Province of Quebec. Perhaps some have heard the strange story of hidden treasure on that all but inaccessible promontory. Chamber's Journal which recently published the legend tells us that:

The rock is one of the natural wonders of the North American continent. Thousands of years ago some terrific convulsion of nature must have torn it from the nearby mountain and left it standing five hundred feet high with a flat top and unscalable sides. At one time two caverns pierced the base on the seaward side, but one of them has collapsed and left only the larger, through which the sea thunders in stormy weather.

When Captain Duval, the French pirate, was hard pressed by the British he collected all his treasure and sailed for the rock. A Micmac Indian with whom he was friendly wormed his way upward through an opening in the greater of the caverns and, reaching the top, threw down a light line with which he hauled up a block and fall. He pulled up two British prisoners, then the captain himself. Boats containing the treasure stood by below.

Tradition says that the men were a day and a night in getting it all up. Then the Indian and Duval came down. The captain's sword was bloody. With muskets he and his trusted men shot at the tackle until they had cut it through at a point so high on the rock that no one could reach it. Captain Duval never returned; nor did any of his men.

For two generations the rains rotted the stout hemp ropes on the side of the cliff until at last they disappeared. Though there are fishermen in Percé whose grandfathers saw the ropes, no one knows what happened to the two prisoners and the chests of treasure.

It is said that so many people lost their lives trying to scale the rock in order to find the spot where Duval had hidden his ill-gotten gains that a law has been passed in Quebec forbidding anyone to attempt the feat without permission.

Why Red Means Danger

It is not just by chance or through custom that red is the color used for flags, lights and other signs which indicate the presence of danger. Red has been definitely chosen for the purpose because it is more conspicuous and shows farther than any other color.

Many hues—such as blue, grey, brown, green and yellow—have a tendency to merge into their surroundings and become almost invisible at a short distance. Hence, of course, the green uniforms of the old days of forest fighting, and the khaki of later years. But red is always distinctly red and stands out from almost any background. White and green are also quite easily seen, but white would be impossible as a cautionary sign, particularly at night, for obvious reasons, while green is handicapped by the excessive use made of that color by Nature.

Given lamps of an equal strength, fitted with colored glasses, scientists have found that where the red light would carry three and a half miles, white and green would carry but two and a half miles, yellow one mile and blue, purple and violet less than one mile.

A Simple Spectrometer

For many centuries the processes of making and refining metals were conducted by rule of thumb, but nowadays they are becoming more and more strictly scientific. The manufacturer wants to know exactly what is going on in his furnace, and for this purpose he uses instruments which register the temperature of the interior of the furnace. A companion instrument has now been brought out in Great Britain with the object of detecting the presence of certain materials in the furnace flames, thus indicating to the engineer how far the processes in the furnace have developed. The instrument is based on the familiar principle of spectrum analysis, and its main feature is that although it is very sensitive, it is a robust and simple appliance which can be used very conveniently under working conditions. The instrument is almost as easy to use as a microscope, and it fits into a wooden case 9½ inches by 8 inches by 10½ inches. It is likely to be used extensively not only in the metal industries, but by chemists in their laboratories.

Dante's Beatrice

Her smile was like the opening of a flower:
So perfect in its beauty that it seemed
Beyond the outer scope of human power
To sense its loveliness—one must have
dreamed
That aureoled face. The deep sea's misty blue
Was in her eyes; and in her voice the note
That in the witching hour when falls the dew
Bursts from the passion of the throats's
throat.
And as she passes down the teeming street,
For him the world is bathed in rosy light—
The day's at dawn, and all about her feet
Lie meadows fair and wind tossed blossoms
bright.
And never more he speaks the common tongue,
For in his soul a tiny bird has sung.
—R. R. Greenwood.

The strongest passions allow us some rest, but vanity keeps us perpetually in motion. What a dust do I raise! says the fly upon a coach wheel. And at what a rate do I travel! says the fly upon the horse's back.—Jonathan Swift.

Children are to be won to follow liberal studies by exhortations and rational motives, and on no account to be forced thereto by whipping.—Plutarch.

The Fight for "The Times"

An Interesting Chapter Is Writing in the History of Fleet Street

MR. J. L. GARVIN, the editor of The Observer, makes an interesting contribution in his paper to the story of the fight for The Times, or for the controlling share in it that Lord Northcliffe held.

"During recent weeks one question has dominated every other in the inner circles of discussion," says Mr. Garvin. "Even the great issues of foreign policy have given way to it, in spite of all the urgent gravity of the German and Austrian problems. Who will succeed Lord Northcliffe in the chief proprietorship of The Times? In its possible influence upon the future development of public opinion at home and abroad this is a question second to none."

"Notably the sequel may be of crucial importance as a factor in home politics. The situation is in any case an extraordinary drama—even more exciting and momentous than the previous struggle which took the control of the greatest newspaper in the world out of the hands of the historic dynasty of the Walters, who had sustained for a hundred years the long tradition of its impersonal majesty."

Fourteen Years Ago

"More than fourteen years ago, in the early part of 1908, The Observer startled the world by the first and exclusive news that Lord Northcliffe had finally won the control of Printing House Square, and achieved the ambition of his life. For weeks previously we had been privileged to record in these columns as much as could be told of a campaign unassisted by finesse and resource in the romance of journalism and the strategy of business. The details have never been fully revealed. Pure accident put Lord Northcliffe on the track just in the nick of time when the prize unawares had almost slipped irrevocably from him. The story, if properly told in his biography—certain to be written in full without undue delay—will be a wonderful chapter, as good as a cloak-and-sword novel."

"Now, after nearly a decade and a half, the power of throwing the bolts of the Thunderer is open to the grasp of other hands."

The Competitors

"Most competitors forget the possibilities of Lord Northcliffe's will. Reference to that may be postponed. I shall return to it before the end of this article. I am dealing for the moment with the assumption that Lord Northcliffe's shares are open for purchase on ordinary commercial terms."

"Sir John Ellerman's name as that of the second largest proprietor of The Times has, of course, been in all mouths. He was ready to purchase the chief interest when internal difficulties at Printing House Square became acute early last year, but whether he is of the same mind now, I cannot assert. It has also been believed that Lord Rothermere, if other conditions permitted, would buy The Times for his heir, Mr. Esmond Harmsworth. Both these suggestions have been swept aside—perhaps pretty prematurely—in the last few days by a flood of more sensational beliefs."

A Sensational Rumor and the Premier's Book

"One insistent rumor asserts that the man who will get The Times is Sir William Berry, whose best-known publication, The Sunday Times, is a consistent follower of the Prime Minister. Lord Northcliffe himself, with his matchless flair for everything touching the business of his own profession—though he little dreamt how his prophecy might bear upon a situation like the present—once had an article written upon 'The Berrys' as a coming power in Fleet Street. The three able and popular brothers command between them considerable wealth. Also, amongst their intimate friends are some of the great powers of finance."

"Sir William Berry has played the principal part in the unprecedented transaction which takes the risk of paying the staggering figure of £100,000 for the Prime Minister's memoirs. Such a proposition might well have dumfounded anyone. More money is said to have been lost over Bismarck's own memoirs than over any work of our generation. The reason is that the public interest in retrospective politics has often proved more limited than was expected, and in this case Mr. Lloyd George follows a host of revealers. On the other hand, he is more a living and potent character in affairs than any of the others who—in what has now become nearly the universal fashion of the age—have brought the private confidences and documents of statesmanship to an early market."

The Berry Combination

"This recent intrepid venture gives real weight to the strengthening rumor in the last few days that Sir William Berry and his friends are determined competitors for The Times. They would, of course, have the sympathy of Downing Street. The significance of such circumstances for the future of politics and the press needs no elaborate explanation. It is plain at a glance."

"The Berrys, it may be said, already own what is of its kind, a more varied and curious combination of properties than has been known before. It includes The Sunday Times, the publishing house of Cassells, and Kelly's Directories. The Times, as a chief department, added to the rest of these miscellaneous undertakings, would raise the whole to the position of a sort of universal provider in the sphere of publication."

"Other contingent bidders or backers are also naturally anxious that The Times shall be gained for the Prime Minister."

Lord Beaverbrook or Sir Mackay Edgar
"It must not, however, be imagined for a single moment that any single financial or political group are going to have this coveted field to themselves."

"It is taken as a matter of course that one of the competitors will be Lord Beaverbrook, the proprietor of The Daily Express, and the only man who, in his kind of powers and temperament, somewhat resembles Lord Northcliffe himself. For some years it has been assumed that if the chance ever came he would be an inevitable and tenacious claimant to the sceptre of journalism. This particular Richmond, once in the field, will take some knocking out. On the other hand, it is as certain that before Lord Beaverbrook could win he would have to fight the financial battle of his life, though it has been full of big things in that way. He is hardly older than

was Lord Northcliffe when the latter won The Times in his forty-third year. Lord Beaverbrook's close friendship with Lord Rothermere is well known, and this, it has been thought by some, would be a factor in the former's favor should the question of succession prove indeed to be quite as open as most people suppose."

"It is stated that the chief figure in another combination is Sir Mackay Edgar, the Anglo-Canadian millionaire, but that this group is greatly strengthened by influences not exclusively nor mainly financial, but particularly acquainted with the traditions and the working of The Times, and solicitous for its highest future as a newspaper. Sir Mackay Edgar himself, who represents very great business interests, is already the proprietor of The Saturday Journal and Sperrling's Journal, and is a man of tremendous vigor. The Prime Minister would be likely to find in him a redoubtable opponent rather than a supporter."

The Breakfast Habit

ALL men agree in liking a good dinner; most ladies appreciate a good lunch; but breakfast is a subject on which there have always been two schools of thought," says The Morning Post. "Some people find that they must begin the day with a substantial meal; others think that a morsel of toast is all that is wanted to accompany the tea."

"Almost all conditions of men, however, speaking at least for those who have any work to do, think of breakfast as a domestic rite, and more or less as a private one. Even when there are guests in a house they are not generally expected to appear to the moment and are free to attend to their letters. No one regards as a time for sociability the hour when most of us are occupied in thinking of what we have to do during the day and getting abreast of the news of the day before."

"The idea of entertaining or being entertained at breakfast is certainly one that finds no place in the scheme of professional men, of men in the offices of public or private, or those who go down to the seats of business. Strange to say, there is only one class that still adheres to a custom which has descended from the more leisurely times of our ancestors, when posts were thin and the morning paper was not the institution that it has come to be. In those days there may have been some excuse for the courtesies of politicians, raconteurs, men of letters, and men about town, who used to draw together over the breakfast table and talk for talking's sake. But the one class among whom the custom still seems to linger is the small and select company of our statesmen."

"Why should our Premier be such an adherent of this seemingly inconvenient habit? We believe the answer to be that it is a tendency derived from the color of his politics. Mr. Gladstone and Lord Granville had the same leaning, but it was perceptibly earlier, as is shown by a passage in Lord Beaconsfield's 'Sybil.' Two Conservative ladies are discussing a man friend who has shown signs of relapsing to the other side. Says one of them: 'He breakfasts with Mr. Trenchard and does all those sort of things. Men who breakfast out are generally Liberals. Have you not observed that? I wonder why?'

"It shows a restless revolutionary mind," said Lady Firebrace, 'that can settle to nothing, but must be running after gossip the moment they are awake.'

"Yes," said Lady St. Julians, 'I think those men who breakfast out or who give breakfasts are generally dangerous characters, at least I would not trust them.'

"After all, there is nothing like a woman's discernment."

Burning Powdered Coal

Great interest has been taken during recent years in the use of coal in the form of powder. There is general agreement that such a fuel can be used to great advantage in many cases, but that the cost and other drawbacks of having to pulverize the coal may more than outweigh the benefits of using fuel in the powder form. The plant is expensive and the powdered coal cannot be stored without danger. These drawbacks are, however, avoided by the use of a new machine designed and manufactured by a British firm. This machine is self-contained and it dries and pulverizes the coal and propels it direct into the furnace, so that there is no need to store the powdered coal or to install plant to carry it from the grinder to the furnace. The machine works continuously and it dries and pulverizes at the same time. All that an operator has to do is to feed it with coal. Tests of a most practical character have been carried out on this machine for a period of twelve months, and they showed that the cost of pulverization was about 2s. 7d. per ton as against previous costs ranging from about 5s. to 10s. per ton. The tests also showed that a lower grade of coal can be successfully used with this pulverizer. The latest development in connection with the plant lies in the addition of a small amount of paraffin to the coal during pulverization. Although the amount added is very small, it has a remarkable effect when using coal of poor quality."

Six-Wheeled Vehicles

The demand for motor transport wagons capable of carrying very heavy loads has led to the design of six-wheeled vehicles in which the load is better distributed than is possible on a four-wheeled vehicle. Several types of six-wheeled vehicles have been developed in Great Britain, and one of the latest shows conspicuous improvements. It may be regarded as a four-wheeled vehicle with a two-wheeled tractor attached. The tractor moves on a turn-table attached to the fore end of the wagon proper, and the peculiarity of the new arrangement is that the rear wheels of the wagon are also on a turntable. The result is that when the vehicle goes round the corner the rear wheels follow the front wheels exactly, thus enabling the wagon to be manoeuvred with the greatest possible ease. Even when the vehicle is backed it can be readily manoeuvred in awkward situations. Existing four-wheeled vehicles can be readily converted into the new type, so doubling their carrying capacity at a very moderate expense."

Order of the Garter

EDWARD III was one of the greatest monarchs of the English line, perhaps only surpassed by Edward I. To him is due the Order of the Garter, the greatest of all the orders of knighthood. He spent much time and money after his fighting in France in building Windsor Castle, and he instituted the Order of the Garter about the same time, in order, it is said by some, to fulfill a vow that he had made to restore the Round Table of King Arthur.

Victory of Crecy

His decisive victory at Crecy on August 26, 1346, is supposed by others to have been the immediate occasion of it. The dates given by various authorities vary from 1344 to 1351, the first by Froissart, said to be almost certainly a mistake. What is undoubted is that in the wardrobe account from September, 1347, to January, 1349, 21st and 23rd, Edward III, the issue of certain habits with garters and the motto embroidered on them is marked for St. George's Day. The letters patent for the preparation of the Royal Chapel at Windsor are dated in August, 1348. In the treasury accounts of the Prince of Wales there is an entry in November, 1348, of the gift by him of twenty-four garters of the Knights of the Society of the Garter. That the order was not in existence before the Summer of 1346 Sir Harris Nicolas proves pretty conclusively by pointing out that "nobody who was not a knight could under its statutes have been admitted to it, and that neither the Prince of Wales nor several others of the original companions were knighted until the middle of that year." This seems to indicate Crecy as the occasion of the foundation of the "most noble order."

Richard's Garter

Everybody has heard the story of the lady who dropped a Garter and of the King who picked it up, says a writer in *The Hamilton Spectator*. In ordinary social circles it is usually related of Henry VIII, so little do our ordinary folks know of history. If it happened at all, it was two hundred years earlier than the Tudor Bluebeard. Ashmole calls it "the vulgar and more general story," and this is of the Countess of Salisbury's garter. But commentators disagree as to which Countess of Salisbury was involved, whether Katherine Montacute or Joan, the Fair Maid of Kent. Heylyn altogether refuses to accept the story as being a "vain and idle romance derogatory both to the founder and the order, first published by Polydore Vergil, a stranger to the affairs of England, and by him taken upon no better ground than fama vulgi, the tradition of the common people, too trifling a foundation for so great a building." Another origin for the garter idea comes from the time of Richard Coeur de Lion, and is found in the preface to the Register of Black Book of the Order, compiled in the reign of Henry VIII. It is said that Richard I, when his forces were employed against Cyprus and Acre, was inspired through the agency of St. George with renewed courage and by means of animating his fatigued soldiers by the device of tying about the legs of a chosen number of knights a leathern thong or garter, that being thereby reminded of the honor of their enterprise, they might be encouraged to redoubled efforts for victory. Edward III was supposed to have had this in mind when he chose the garter as the emblem of the order, and it was so stated by Taylor, master of the rolls, in his address to Francis I of France, on his investiture in 1527.

Dames of the Garter

At its inception the order was evidently intended for no loftier purpose than the distinction of the jousting lists. It consisted of the King and the Black Prince, and 24 Knights, divided into two bands of twelve like titles in the arena. When the order had superseded the Round Table and become a permanent institution, the knights were assigned stalls, either on the King's or the Prince's side of St. George's chapel. The "Founder Knights" were not the distinguished warriors of the kingdom like Sir Reginald Cobham, Sir Walter Manny and the Earls of Northampton, Hereford and Suffolk, famous for their warlike deeds, but several young and comparatively unknown men, who can only be supposed to have been chosen on the assumption that they had excelled in feats of arms of the tournament field. The greater men were brought in afterwards as vacancies occurred, but had this order been one of military glory, they would have been among the first chosen. No change was made in the number of knights till 1786, when George III desired to have his sons and those of his successors admitted in addition to the original number. Should the present sovereign take advantage of this, it would raise the number to 29, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, Prince Henry and Prince George. In 1805 the lineal descendants of George II were made eligible in the same manner, except that the Prince of Wales was declared to be a "constituent part of the original institution," and in 1831, the privilege granted to descendants of George II was extended to those of George I. During the 14th and 15th centuries, ladies were regularly admitted to the order, the queen consort, the wives and daughters of knights and some other exalted ladies being designated as "Dames de la Fraternite de St. George." Among these were Isabel, Countess of Bedford, daughter of Edward III, and Margaret and Elizabeth, daughters of Henry VII, Margaret Byron, wife of Sir Robert Harcourt, K.G., and Alice Chancer, wife of William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, K.G.

On a Royal Level

When Arthur J. Balfour yielded to the solicitation of King George and accepted the Knighthood of the Garter, he broke what had evidently been an old resolve, but this honor is a very great one, and it would almost have been churlish to refuse so unique a distinction. The order has been reserved for those of royal blood, and only a few commoners have ever received it in almost six centuries. Sir Robert Walpole in 1721, Sir Frederick North in 1722, Lord Castlereagh in 1814, Sir Edward Grey in 1912, are thus honored by elevation to royal rank. Mr. Balfour had been offered all kinds of titles previously, including a dukedom, but the only honor he was willing to accept was that of the Order of Merit, established by King Edward VII, for twelve of the most distinguished military and naval men, and twelve who have "rendered exceptionally meritorious

service to the advancement of art, literature and science." It is by all odds the most distinguished honor the Empire has to confer, and as both it and the Garter have been conferred on Mr. Balfour, his ambitions, if he had any, could reach no higher. But he appears to be innocent of any such vice. It is unfortunate that distinctions of this kind should have lost their original character, and have come not to mean ability or service, or any innate virtue or merit, but merely the favor of one in authority, or the ability to purchase such favor either by wealth or personal service, not rendered for public ends, but merely to advance personal or party ends.—*Montreal Gazette*.

Writing Ads in the Sky

IF not in every part of the country, at least for a hundred square miles round London, the writing of advertisements in the sky by aircraft has been seen by millions of people. The formation of the letters in smoke, sometimes at so great a height that the aeroplane shaping the aerial inscription cannot be seen, is a spectacle that obviously thrills and fascinates everybody who sees it.

Up to the present, sky writing has been used almost wholly for advertising purposes, and those who denounced publicity and the hoardings may have found some comfort in reflecting that aerial advertisements cannot be written in indelible smoke. Vast as the possibilities of advertising by sky writing are, that is only one of the many purposes to which it may be put, and there can be no doubt that in the near future, generously developed, it might easily rival the tape machine and wireless telegraphy for the dissemination of news. If one machine can write one or two words at an altitude of ten thousand feet, to be read by millions of people simultaneously, there is no reason why sentences should not be produced rapidly by a fleet of machines.

Rockets an Old Method

For many years colored rockets have been used to announce such tidings as the result of an international race abroad, or a big prize fight at home. A fleet of aircraft equipped for smoke writing, and connected by wireless with a ground station, might well be employed to trace important news in the sky for millions on the ground to read. The simplest message of the sort that occurs to the mind is the result of the Derby. The aeroplanes would take off before the race started and would have climbed well aloft by the time it was over. By wireless they would receive the result, practically as soon as it was declared, and so, with a sufficient number of aircraft the entire country could be told the result of the race very soon after it was won. A simpler means of broadcasting news it is difficult to imagine. No listening-in sets, nor, indeed, any sort of equipment would be required.

No doubt with time there will be developments in sky writing so that with some sort of luminous smoke it will be possible to use it at night. For the present purposes the smoke produced is the result of a chemical reaction. It is discharged from the fuselage of the aeroplane, and the patent contrivance used by Major Savage, the aerial sign writer, is devised to obviate the risk of fire.

Uses in Peace and War Manifest

Obviously the uses of highly developed sky writing in peace and war are manifold. From the spelling out of a single word, or a single sentence, it is easy to foresee the stage when long messages will be written by co-operating machines. Already several experiments have been made with the Morse code, and the purposes to which, over sea or land in war time, such a system of communication might be put are clearly apparent. On can imagine, too, the new sort of aerial conflicts that would arise when, if operating machines were not successfully attacked, efforts would be made to blot out their messages with heavy smoke clouds. The writing of misleading orders would offer a fascinating occupation to the imaginative, and the possibilities of the use of smoke writing for propaganda purposes over the enemy's lines would be considerable.

Flight, in discussing sky writing, says: "Smoke trails may prove of the greatest value. For instance, small jets of the smoke, allowed to emerge in front of the flying aeroplane and travelling back over its various parts, may, if observed or, better, even photographed and cinematographed from another machine, teach us a very great deal about such things as downwash, slipstream effect, eddies around projecting parts, and so on. Already the smoke trails, used for the relatively minor purposes of advertising, have indicated peculiar breaks in the trail during sharp curves, such as occur when the pilot is describing the letter 'O.' Little hooks are always observed to form from the smoke ring, and these occur at such regular intervals and are of such uniform shape that they must be connected with vortices around the machines, probably around the wing tips. Thus, quite a new field of investigation is opened up, and to our way of thinking the great value of the invention lies along lines such as these. Lateral control at large angles of incidence might be usefully investigated in this way. The experiments should not be unduly difficult, nor should the cost involved be beyond the capacity of our research votes."—*London Correspondent of Boston Transcript*.

Henry VIII and the Mining Industry

Henry VIII took active steps to extend and improve the mining industry. In 1528 Joachim Hoegstre was appointed principal surveyor of all mines in England and Ireland, and on taking up the post made certain proposals to the king. Hoegstre and six other Germans who understood mining work were to commence operations with 1,000 men. A foundry was to be built at Combe Martin in Devonshire, which was to be placed under Maistre Pierre and another German. Hoegstre had power to levy men as he required, and the men engaged on the work were prohibited from carrying arms on pain of losing a finger. What success attended these proposals is not clear, but the king's payments during the following years include sums for the king's iron mines at Llantressant in Wales. In 1529 there is a payment to Hugh Boywell,

Nicholas Crazer and Hans Born, sent to "search the king's woods and mines in Devon, Cornwall and other parts to try to melt the ore." In September, 1538, the king's iron mine in Suffolk is mentioned. In 1542 George Byrche, king's servant, was ordered to search for and dig ores in the northern parts of the realm "where they are said to be numerous." He was to be allowed by landowners to take 400 pounds of each kind of ore and make a certificate (? analysis) thereof and all Justices and officers were ordered to assist him. Five months later he was directed to go to Wales to dig for ores, it having been reported that lead had been found there. In 1545 Byrche was rewarded for his services. In the same year Gerard Harman, a German goldsmith, was appointed overseer of the king's mines with wages of 2s. a day, and Hans Herdyger "master of the sayes of our mines" at £40 a year. William Fuscombe, one of the king's miners, with wages of £10 a year, is also mentioned. In 1546 Joachim Gundefinger, king's agent at Augsburg, reported to Henry: "The smelter, mining surveyor and man skilled in mining work whom Your Majesty commanded me to send, tarried on the way and have not reached England." Joachim had spent 168 crowns, part of which he paid the three men for expenses and the remainder had been allowed their families. In the same year £1,000 was granted by the Privy Council for prospecting for mines in Ireland. Thomas Agarde, Gerard Harman (the king's overseer) and Hans, a Dutchman (probably Herdyger), were sent over to search. The Privy Council later stated the three men had brought back "sundry pieces which they had founde both for coyne and allome, which, being seen (by the Council) and founde to be fayrer, were appointed to be kepte and the king's further pleasure learnt."—*Engineering*.

Danger From Miners' Electric Lamps

It has often been assumed that an electric lamp will not cause an explosion when the bulb is broken in an atmosphere of explosive gas owing to the filament being so thin that it would be consumed instantaneously when the vacuum is destroyed, even if it survived the shock causing the breakage of the glass.

That this view is correct, at any rate, as regards the miniature bulbs used in miners' lamps, seems to have been effectively demonstrated by experiments carried out with such bulbs in America, and reported in Serial 2,371 of the United States Bureau of Mines. The investigations were undertaken on account of doubts expressed as to the necessity of the safety devices which were compulsory in connection with miners' portable lamps in the United States. These devices were required to open the circuit automatically in case the bulb became broken, and several types were approved as satisfactory. The lamp bulbs used in the experiments were of the 2-volt pattern, some taking 0.85 ampere and others 0.6 ampere. In some tests the glass bulb was carefully broken away beforehand and the naked filament switched on in an explosive mixture, and in others the lamp was smashed when lit and surrounded by explosive gas. In ten consecutive tests under the former conditions a violent explosion occurred, the filament remaining unbroken. In ten tests in which the burning lamp was smashed, eight explosions resulted, and in six of these the filament remained lit for several seconds after the explosion. Altogether fifty-five tests were made with various explosive mixtures of air with natural gas and petrol vapor, and fifty-one ignitions resulted. The experiments are entirely convincing, and confirm the authorities in their view that automatic current-interrupting devices are necessary on the grounds of safety. It appears that there is a sufficient time-lag in the ignition of explosive mixtures to permit such devices to be effective, although the time-lag itself is too short to allow the filaments to burn themselves out before the explosion occurs. It should be remembered that the results obtained refer to low-voltage miniature lamps only, with their comparatively thick and hardy filaments, and it is likely that the effect would be different in the case of ordinary electric light bulbs.—*Engineering*.

Speed Changing by Worm Gearing

James Watt was a strong advocate of the worm gear, but owing to the difficulty of making this gear in an efficient form it was not very largely used during the nineteenth century. Of late years, however, engineering practice has advanced to such that it is possible to make worm gears of the highest quality at a moderate price. Many engineers have therefore reverted to the principles laid down by the famous inventor, and we now find worm gears recommended and used for vehicle driving and other purposes where they were once regarded as hopelessly inefficient. In view of the interest recently taken in worm gear, it is really remarkable that the first patent for the use of the worm gear for speed reduction and speed changing has just been taken out. A British inventor has obtained patents all over the world for this application. In his device the usual spur wheels are entirely absent and nothing but worm wheels are used. In his speed reduction gear, the first shaft carries a worm which drives a worm wheel on a second shaft at right angles to the first. The second shaft in turn carries a worm driving another worm wheel on a shaft at right angles to the second shaft. This third shaft in turn carries a worm wheel on a shaft at right angles to it, the final effect being that the fourth shaft is in line with the first shaft and is driven by it at a speed reduced three times. This type of gear has been applied already to the driving of a mechanical stoker and to motor car accessories. In the case of the mechanical stoker the reduction is in the extraordinary ratio of over 27,000 to one—a reduction which could not possibly be obtained by means of ordinary gearing unless it were made of preposterous dimensions. In the case of motor car speed changing gear, several ratios can be obtained with remarkable simplicity. The distinguishing feature of the gear is its small size in relation to the high reductions it provides. The inventor claims that the gear has an efficiency between 80 per cent and 90 per cent where the reduction is less than 250 to one.

Since there were no table implements in early Greece, gloves were often used to enable them to handle hot food.

The deepest truth blooms only from the deepest love.—Nicholas Rowe.

Is the Preacher Ready for the Famine?

"Carlyle said no functionary was more worthily boarded and lodged on the industry of Europe than the preacher."

"He also said that 'his function of truth coming to us in a living voice had its own abiding place in the scheme of life.'"

"There may be presently what the Old Testament prophet calls 'a famine for the hearing of the Word of the Lord.'"

—Richard Roberts.

IT may well be that after a period of materialism, and in view of the palpable bankruptcy of the traditional acceptances of western civilization, there may presently be what an Old Testament prophet calls "a famine for the hearing of the Word of the Lord," writes Richard Roberts in the *Christian Century*.

"But if this famine overtake him, will the preacher be ready for it? Will he have the needful provender when the hungry sheep look up to be fed? The opinion of the average layman is not reassuring. He would, if he knew it, quote a passage of Carlyle's about preachers."

"Carlyle said that no functionary was more worthily boarded on the industry of Europe than the preacher; he said also that 'his function of truth coming to us in a living voice' had its own abiding place in the scheme of life. But he added that the preacher had wandered terribly from the point in the day when he wrote. 'This preaching one,' he cries, 'if he could but find the point again!' And that, I imagine, would be a fair summary of the current lay judgment on us preachers."

The Great Creative Vocation

"I have indeed lost the point somewhere if I do not present the call of the kingdom of God as the most romantic and adventurous affair of the world. When we discuss the problem of the dearth of candidates for the ministry, we discuss everything except the one central cause. If men are not attracted to the ministry today, it is simply because the ministry is not attractive. If we preachers showed the ministry to men as the great creative vocation that it is, if we persuaded men of the urgency and the apostolic splendor of our calling, the prospect neither of poverty nor of loneliness could prevent the adventurous spirit of youth from taking it by storm. Meantime, we have fallen to the grade of second-rate public functionaries."

Jack-of-All-Trades

"And frankly, I see no hope of a recovery until we have reconsidered our relation to our task and set its parts in a rational proportion. The average minister today is a jack-of-all-trades and master of none. It is not merely that the church has abandoned the apostolic distribution of its ministry between apostles, prophets, evangelists, pastors and teachers, and expects the minister to be all these in his own person; but under the pressure of a well-meant but mistaken purpose of social helpfulness, the minister has suffered himself to become a maid-of-all-work to the community."

"I am now speaking of what I know, for it happened to me and it is happening now to men that I know. We spend our days in a multiplicity of excellent labors, all of them unimpeachable; at any given moment we are to be found either at a committee or at the telephone; and the business of preparing for the pulpit has to be squeezed into whatever time we can spare from these strenuous and variegated labors. And then we wonder why people do not come to church on Sunday morning. There are few things of which I am so sure as I am of this: that the recovery of the pulpit is bound up with the practice of the closed study door for four solid hours on five mornings of the week. Some other things may have to be abandoned. But what shall I profit us if we are the busiest men in the community if we are falling down at the very heart and centre of our appointed task?"

Wanted, Three Ministers

"This is not all. Quite apart from the minister's prodigality in miscellaneous good works, I am persuaded that in this day and at this particular point of time, there will have to be a recognized division of ministerial functions, at least in populous communities. I do not see how one man can cover the whole group of ministerial duty and do justice to any part of it. If the preacher is to preach as he should, I am convinced that there is very little else that he can do fruitfully. The preacher must indeed preserve his human contacts, else he will become detached from life and his preaching will be in the air. But when generous allowance has been made for this, I fail to see how or when he is to do much else beside preaching."

"I may be building too much upon my own experience, and other men may work more rapidly than I; but that is how I find it. I would like to add in a parenthesis that it appears to me that every congregation should have three ministers—the preacher, the minister in charge of religious education and young people's work, and the minister in charge of administration and regular pastoral work. This, it will be said, is an impossible counsel of perfection. But if churches had good sense and vision enough to understand their opportunity, they would combine locally for purposes of worship and work; and then a thorough and probably specialized ministry would be possible."

Today's Questions

"But at the moment, I am concerned about the preacher, who is today facing a more exacting situation than his father or his grandfather did. Our evangelical predecessors had their gospel more or less pat; they saw what they called 'the plan of salvation' clear; and they aimed to get it into every sermon. But a great deal has happened since their day, and the synthesis which seemed to them to be eternal as the hills has long been in liquidation."

"We have had the advance of science, the development of the literary and historical criticism of the Bible, the awakening of the social consciousness, and much besides. The old 'concerns' have faded; the questions men are asking today are questions our grandfathers never heard. And on top of this is

the vast insistent questioning which the war has set afoot.

"Are we likely to discover the answer to these questions in our odd moments? Shall we find the consolation which some tried and perplexed soul is looking for or the ray of light that some clouded spirit is seeking, while we are racing against time on Saturday night to get ready for Sunday morning?"

"It is not good enough at this hour—with a world in ruins round about us—to serve a hurried salad of sentimental trifles to people who have a dark sense that the bottom has dropped out of life. We have to dig up the word of God by the sweat of our brow; and we shall have to give time to it and let other things go. We have come into a new strange world and we have to preach to it in the idiom of its own thought and over against its own special need."

A New Quality of Experience

"There is coming among our reflective young people, and most conspicuously in our colleges, a new quality of Christian experience which has overstepped the dualism of personal and social, and will in consequence bring us a more adequate doctrine of the Christian salvation, which is neither individual nor social nor both together but may perhaps be called (pending the discovery of a better name) an organic salvation."

"But this gospel of the whole, how shall we render it into a flaming evangelism? It seems to me that here is the special responsibility of those of us who have been brought up in a liberal school. As yet we have hardly justified our existence."

The New Freedom

"We are delivered from the bondage of the letter in order that we may clothe the spirit in a new and more fitting habit—a habit that will in its turn, as all habits do, grow old and threadbare, and will be discarded by our children, but is nevertheless essential to the communication of the spirit here and now. What is the word that will rise to the height of the terrific business of these critical days? Round about us everywhere are premillennialists and pentecostals, apostles of a thousand and one 'fancy religions,' plying their wares with passion and assiduity; and everywhere is chaos awaiting the word that will transmute its wild and desperate confusion into living and fruitful harmony."

"Do we know that word, the word that is at once self-realization for the individual and redemption for the race, a gospel that does not merely snatch the brand from the burning but enables the soul to find itself by transfiguring the crowd of jostling and self-regarding individuals among whom it dwells into a holy family, this organic gospel which holds the secret both of the great soul and of the great society?"

The New Word

"I venture to believe that the gospel will once more lay hold of men with power when it comes to them with its creative, redeeming word purged from the banalities of a cheap and easy 'salvationism,' from the moral palsy of a credulous adventism, from enervating doctrines of a fated human progress (the incubus fastened on it by an undigested evolution), and from a timid bondage to outward tradition, by being centred upon a kingdom, a city, a commonwealth of God, whose threshold is repentance, whose door is faith, whose law is love, whose ground-plan is the cross; and when all this is translated into an evangelism which will offer to men, freely and royally, without money and without price, a many-colored grace for a manifold need, and will bid them go out to bind their brethren to their hearts in the unity of a life-giving fellowship with the same haste and the same eagerness as in times past it has hidden them to flee from the wrath to come. And this, which as I read it is the essential and abiding gospel of the New Testament, is the gospel for which the heart of the world is calling today."

Improved Furnace for Cast Iron

In every foundry throughout the world the cupola furnace is accepted as the standard to be used on account of its low first cost, its economy and its convenience. Such drawbacks as its possessors are not of serious importance in ordinary foundries, but they do become troublesome when high grade work is undertaken. A British firm has therefore devised a special type of cupola furnace for the production of the highest grade of castings. The chief peculiarity of this furnace lies in the oil firing of the receiver. The molten metal collects in the hearth of the receiver and the power of the oil flames can be regulated to suit the quantity of metal concerned. In this way any quantity of metal can be maintained for a long time at the correct casting temperature. The approximate consumption of oil is at the rate of three gallons per ton of metal.

British Electric Locomotives for Japan

A short time ago it was announced that a British electrical firm had received a contract for the electrification of a large section of the South African railways. This announcement has been quickly followed by the news that an order for thirty-four complete electric locomotives has been received by another British electrical firm from the Japanese Government. There was keen competition for this order, and it was given to the British firm after the Japanese Government engineers had made the fullest investigations of all electric railway systems in operation in different parts of the world. The total value of the order is above half a million sterling, and it covers the electric railway requirements of the Japanese Government until the end of 1923. Eight of the locomotives are for heavy express passenger service and will haul a 415-ton train at an average speed of about sixty miles per hour. Nine of the other locomotives are for local passenger service, and seventeen for heavy freight service. The former will haul a 315-ton train and the latter a 400-ton train at speeds of fifty-five and forty miles per hour respectively.

West Coast of Vancouver Island--Nitinat and Clo-oose

ABOUT 75 miles from Victoria is Port Nitinat—a settlement located where Nitinat Lake has its outlet to a swift-running stream about 2½ miles—a tidal waterway which at low water becomes a raging torrent. Port Nitinat has settled down to its quiet existence, but shortly before the war it had quite a boom as a result of the activities of a land company in the vicinity of this place and Clo-oose. The Lummi Bay Packing Company built a cannery here a few years ago and puts up about 13,000 cases of salmon a season, largely chums. When the boom was on a lumber yard was established opposite, at the mouth of Tallis Creek. The post office and settlement is about 2½ miles from the boat-landing on the Indian reserve. It is at Brown's Bay. There is a bar off the outlet to the sea—a narrow-twisted waterway with strong flow, and it requires good navigation to make the entrance, though the danger is less since a large rock was blasted out a few years ago. The danger is most at change of tide, when the tide-rips are both troublesome and dangerous as indicated by the capsizing not two years since of the tug Beryl—a small craft built, together with her sister craft the Topaze, for the use of the Royal Engineers engaged in the submarine mining defences of Esquimalt during the time the Imperial forces were at Esquimalt, the submarine mining appliances being done away with when Canada took over. The Beryl, which had been sold to and was then operated by a logging company, was outboard with a boom of logs from Nitinat Lake when the tide-rips overturned her, both tug and boom being lost, and there would have been loss of life but for the prompt action of a larger tug standing by.

The Wanderer's run to Nitinat from Port San Juan was along a harborless shore, rocky and rugged in places, past Bonilla and Carmanah points, the latter topped with its light-house, which with the fog-alarm was established in 1891 to guide the mariner into the Straits. Here W. P. Daykin held charge for many years, until his transfer to McLaughlin Point. Carmanah Point was named by the admiral's surveyors who worked along here in H.M.S. Hecate in 1860, the name being taken from an alliteration of the name of the village of the Nitinats nesting close under the bluff of the eastern promontory—remnant of a one-time numerous band. Carmanah was the original Bonilla Point, though this name is now held by a low lying point about two miles eastward near where Carmanah River empties. When Sub-Lieut. Manuel Quimper in his ship *Princesa Real*—the captured British frigate *Princess Royal* of Capt. Colnett—cruised along here in 1790 he thought Carmanah Point a high point and hence called it Bonilla—the Spanish for "high." But when Capt. Kellett came along in H.M.S. Herald in 1846 he gave this name to the cape now holding it, and Capt. Richards named the Punta Bonilla of Quimper Carmanah Point. When Capt. W. C. Grant, the island's first settler, who located at Sooke, cruised along here in 1851 he noted coal indications near Bonilla Point. He said a seam was seen there, but owing to its exposed position, he doubted that even if it did prove a valuable deposit, it could not be worked owing to the exposed position.

We did not stop at Clo-oose—its exposed bay is not to be compared as an anchorage with that which we found in Nitinat Lake, and so we proceeded through the swift connecting stream, and anchored near Brown's Bay; and after a journey up Nitinat Lake, we proceeded to take the trail from Browns Bay and journey later to Clo-oose.

Picturesque Nitinat Lake

To cruise up Nitinat Lake is enjoyable indeed. For 14½ miles this lake—really a salt water arm of the sea—penetrates northward into the island mountains with their dense forests, and the scenery is delightful. Northward the snow-topped mountains which rib the centre of the island, show their white crests, with Mt. Arrowsmith usually partly obscured by fleecy clouds. The shores are, in general, steep and broken, and the great forests—giant trees—come down close to the shore. There is little habitation. One or two log-cabins of those hermit-like squatters who trap a little, hunt a little, prospect a little, are the only breaks in the long stretch of forest.

About six miles from the head on the east side is Suicide Bluff, a bold cliff about forty feet high, rising sheer from the lake. It gets its name because of an Indian legend connected with it. As the tale is told by the patriarchs of the Nitinats in Whyack village, it tells of the flight of a dusky maiden from her would-be captor and of her leap into the lake from the crest of the bluff. Nearby is a picturesque waterfall, or rather series of waterfalls—a cascade of four falls tumbling with wide lace-like bands down to the lake with a roar that can be heard for some distance. This is the Sitting Lady waterfall, as pretty a fall as one would wish to see. It tumbles over precipitous cliffs down to the lake. Seen in the moonlight silencing its waters and the silhouetted forest in gloom beyond, it is a sight long to be remembered.

The streams flowing into the lake are numerous and all are picturesque in the extreme; also they offer good trout fishing, and the lake itself has sport in plenty for the troller. The Cayuse is a swift mountain stream. It tumbles down to the lake through a rugged canyon from the timbered mountains at the east. The Hobbiton River drains northeastward from Hobbiton Lake in the forested mountains to the west. A narrow, timbered mountain divide separates it from Squilicum and other lakes which drain through Tsusiat Lake to the sea about six miles from Nitinat. The Klakts and Doobah are smaller streams draining from high lakes set in a fringe of broken timberland. About half a mile of rugged canyon divides Doobah Lake from the lakes which drain to the sea by Cheewat River to Clo-oose Bay.

Nitinat Valley Has a Future

At the head of Nitinat Lake, when we reached it, we found a logging camp, where a logging outfit was busy with the donkeys hauling out logs from the nearby forest for Messrs. Deakin and Bauchene, two old-time residents of Port Renfrew, who have been actively en-

gaged in logging in this part for many years. When the loggers have done their work in the valley of Nitinat River there will, in all probability, be a prosperous farming district in this vicinity. From a farming point of view there is little land available along Nitinat Lake, though it offers much for the logger. The timber near the shore, however, does not compare with that in the forests further back.

The valley of the Nitinat for some distance above the lake has a fair area of arable land, now mostly covered with timber. The C.N.R. will give access to it. The grade is within four or five miles from the head of Nitinat Lake, and when the steel—which has now reached Cowichan Lake—has been laid here, it will doubtless give an impetus to logging, and settlement will follow. Much of the land, now covered with heavy timber, is fairly level, and the soil is good—a deep black loam. The Nitinat River is a fine broad stream, 50 to 150 feet wide, and navigable for several miles up from the lake. The C.N.R. grade, which has been built and awaits the laying of steel, after crossing from Cowichan Lake, follows down the Nitinat River to Burke's cabin, and there, about five miles from the head of the lake, it turns westward and follows up the Little Nitinat en route toward Alberni.

During the days of the Imperial Munitions Board, when clear spruce was in such demand for aeroplane construction, Messrs. Wilson & Brady, who were engaged hereabout culling out the clear spruce from the forests, built a grade part of the way from the C.N.R. grade toward Nitinat Lake, but the war ended—and with it the business of getting out clear spruce—before this grade had reached the lake. Between it and the skidroads of the loggers working at the head of the lake is a trail. There are many giants in these forests—cedars which grew centuries ago and are still going strong. Here and there are log cabins, built near the river side by trappers. A number of trappers have been engaged in this vicinity for at least thirty years. What tales these men can tell of the days of yore—of the days when skins were skins and whisky sold for a dollar a bottle. There are many fur-bearers to be found and game in plenty. The angler can have a good time by stopping at any of the streams.

With the completion of the C.N.R. it is anticipated that, with access thus provided, the great stands of timber in these forests—largely under timber licences—will be systematically logged, the agricultural land will be cleared and the Nitinat Valley will then support a flourishing agricultural community.

A Prospector's Fatal Prospect

With the building of the grade of the C.N.R. from Cowichan Lake toward the head of Nitinat Lake via Nitinat River and thence up the Little Nitinat over the summit toward the Alberni Canal, prospectors began to work into this district about 1916 and found minerals along the Nitinat River, close to the railroad grade, as well as up the Little Nitinat. They did not go in from the seaward side, but over the trail from Cowichan Lake.

One of the more important finds was made by Ike Holman of Cowichan Lake; but he did not live to profit long by it. He went in late in the season, staked a number of claims, and as a result of the exposure and privations encountered during his trip died on his return. Andrew Wright, of Victoria; C. H. Dickie, M.P., of Duncan, and P. J. Pearson, of Chemainus, formed the Nitinat Copper Company to take over the development of nine of these claims, situated about five miles from the head of Nitinat Lake and close to the railroad grade. Holman had brought his finds to the attention of Mr. Wright, who, with his associates, later staked some other claims in the same vicinity. The chief exposure of copper ore on this group occurs at an elevation of about 1,600 feet above sea level in a cliff on the side of a ravine in which a deposit of mineral containing a fair amount of chalcocite associated with iron pyrites occurs.

This group was examined by Mr. W. E. Brewer in August, 1918. On the rugged mountain side on a creek which tumbles down to the Nitinat, about two miles east from the railroad grade, where there is a zone of contact metamorphism of undetermined extent, developed where limestone contacts with hornblende igneous rocks, in which the crystals of hornblende are well defined and prominent as several well-defined intrusive dykes, one of which is apparently intruded through a body of mineral composed chiefly of pyrrhotite. On the northerly side of the creek is a belt of garnette, but it does not appear to extend across the creek, nor has its dimensions been determined.

The main outcropping of copper minerals is exposed by an open cut about 35 feet long, cross cutting a mineralized zone about three feet wide, which has been stripped for about 20 feet, a sample assaying 3.8 per cent copper, 0.4 ounce of silver and a trace of gold.

Anticipates Further Finds

Mr. Brewer, who knows the Island as well as any one, considers that when the C.N.R. is completed through this district, it should be very attractive to prospectors, as the indications of mineralization are sufficiently promising to warrant thorough and systematic exploration. When the activity of the prospectors was at its height in this region in 1916, he went in to the district from Smith's Landing on Alberni Canal, following the totto road, alongside the railway grade for nine miles to the summit, and thence by the grade. Five miles from the summit the grade reaches a chain of lakes that are really the headwaters of the Little Nitinat, main tributary of Nitinat River.

The prevailing rock formation along both the Little Nitinat and the main river is that which has been classified by the geologist, C. H. Clapp, as the Vancouver volcanics of the Vancouver group, made up of andesite, amygdaloid, porphyries, tuff, etc. On the Nitinat side of the summit for about fourteen miles only one occurrence of limestone is noted from the grade, occurring on the Little Nitinat about a mile and half southerly from the foot of Francis Lake, the largest of the chain of lakes at the head of the Little Nitinat. It occurs in the shape of a large wedge surrounded by igneous rocks with some mineralization at the contact, made up of a little chalcocite associated with marcasite, pyrrhotite and some

iron pyrites. An open cut had been made by prospectors in the bank of the river evidently with an idea of prospecting the outcrop—but owing to the departure of the prospectors nothing was learned with regard to their prospects.

About seven miles northeast from Francis Lake, on the west bank of Nitinat River, the Independence claim is located, and an open cut has been made just above the river level as an approach to a proposed adit. In the face of the cut is a fracture in the country rock about 16 inches wide, filled with a black soft gouge material carrying marcasite and some iron pyrites that has been considered vein-filling. Development here, however, is insufficient to indicate the value of the property. Adjoining this claim to the northwest is the Dickson claim, about 750 feet up a steep slope from the Nitinat. On this property a cross-cut has been driven across two quartz stringers mineralized with iron pyrites and a little galena. Assays made here showed about 1.4 ozs. of silver and traces of gold and copper.

In the bed of the Nitinat, about 400 feet upstream from these claims, two parallel quartz stringers occur; one about 8 inches wide at the outcrop, a sample from which showed 3.2 ounces of silver and a trace of gold, no copper. The prospectors stated that they had assays as high as \$90 to the ton in gold and silver from this stringer. The other stringer is covered at high water, and even if it did show commercial values, the difficulties of mining it would be so costly as to be practically prohibitive.

About two miles down the Nitinat from the Dickson claim is the Flora claim, staked in 1916 by the late Ike Holman at the easterly side of the railway grade, and on it are strong outcrops of mineral made up of pyrrhotite, iron pyrites, marcasite and chalcocite in a shear-zone in greenstone, very quartzose, much fractured, and highly altered. Epidote is associated more or less with the mineralization. At one point the mineralization occurs in a fissure about three feet wide in the altered greenstone and can be traced fifty feet up a small creek, beyond which the rock surface is hidden. A grab sample taken from a drift driven in this containing about five tons of ore assayed 3.2 ounces of silver, 2.1 per cent copper and a trace of gold. To the northwest of this drift and about a hundred feet higher—at a distance of 300 feet from the railway grade—is an outcrop of practically solid pyrrhotite about 20 feet long and 3 feet wide, parallel to the fissure in which the drift is driven lower down and in a similar shear-zone of igneous rock.

Native Population

There are a few small Indian reserves scattered along Nitinat Lake, the majority usually untenanted. They are held as fishing or hunting camps for the Indians who live at Whyack, the village on the outlet of Nitinat Lake near the sea. There is an Indian school at this village, which was in former years the chief centre of population of the Nitinats. Now Clo-oose, which has about 180 people and a missionary and church, is now the chief village. Dr. Robert Brown, who commanded the Vancouver Island Exploration Expedition sent out by the Crown Colony in 1864, and which found the gold on Leech River, said of the Indians then resident near Nitinat Lake, "The Nitte-nahts, or as pronounced by them the Dittenahs, are a once-powerful tribe with whom it does not do to offer your guard." They had a village then from Berkley Sound to Nitinat River and Cowichan Lake, and one band on Cowichan River. They often crossed via Nitinat and Cowichan Lakes to Cowichan River. Dr. Brown said they had a high reputation as hunters and warriors. Whyack village in 1864 was a stockaded place, fortified against attack by other tribes, and the residents at that time considered their defences impregnable. When Capt. W. C. Grant visited Whyack in 1851 he said that there were three hundred Indians there who lived mainly by fishing. They had great reputation as whale-hunters, vying in this respect with the Pachena village and the villagers of Barkley Sound.

A British Columbia Clovelly

Not long ago, during a period of convalescence, I went to North Devon and while there spent many a pleasant day at that tiny village so loved of Devonshire men—Clovelly. About two miles east of the mouth of the Nitinat is Clo-oose—and thither the day after our return to Brown's Bay from the head of Nitinat Lake we went over the trail which leads from the bay by way of Brown's Lake, a swampy shallow water, to the Clovelly of British Columbia. Another trail connects Whyack with Clo-oose.

It is at Clo-oose that the Cheewat River enters the sea. The settlement and Indian village here is a most interesting one. Clo-oose, the Indians say, means safe landing;—when the wind blows and the sea is rough the coasting steamer often has to take its passengers, freights and mails on. For this place is "a boat landing." There is no wharf, no harbor or shelter. The village fronts a semi-circular bay with a good beach, and you may land here in the steamer's boats if this is your destination; otherwise you may stand by the steamer's rail and view the village from afar. Or you can reach Clo-oose by road, but there is no West Coast road beyond Jordan River, other than one or two short stretches. The way by land is over a rough trail which the line-men trudge to keep the telegraph line in repair.

The Indian houses, the unplumbed cedar illahoes standing among more modern buildings, stand back of and around the sweep of the cove, and on a knoll, above a narrow, swift-running stream, is a general store, well equipped with that varied assortment of miscellaneous merchandise found in the usual country store. There have been missions here for many years, and a resident missionary, also a school. The native population is not as large as in the days of old. Like most of the West Coast native peoples the band has declined.

They are an interesting people, and if you gather with them in the large potlatch house—the public hall—potlatches are now taboo—and you can stand the smell, you will hear strange tales—tales of the day when the tribe fought with the Cowichans and others for the fishing grounds of Nitinat Lake. Smallpox

made ravages among the Indians of this vicinity many years ago. About six miles from the village at Clo-oose is the remnant of an old village, only a few broken old-time buildings and the wreck of a potlatch-house standing. Nearby are some fine sandstone caves and these are said to have been the mausoleums of the lost tribe, the bodies of the smallpox victims being borne by their tribes-people to these caves.

A steep stairway reaches from the landing, mounting the northern side of the cove, and from its top the visitor can have a fine view of the long stretch of sandy beach to the eastward. This is "Clovelly Beach." All who know Devon are familiar with that quaint village, with its rock-cut stairways, perched on a hillside of the Devon coast. Those who have read Kingsley's "Westward Ho" will also know it. Here, about 1914, at this new Clovelly, the West Coast Development Company put a subdivision on the market at Victoria, which was advertised to considerable extent as a Summer resort and a prize was offered for a name—but the residents hereabouts had some Devon men among them and they decided on Clovelly.

There is a splendid beach. For a mile the sea surges on its broad stretch of white sand—and the place has all the attractions that would go to make up a seaside resort, except ready access. Wooden trails and stairways lead from Clo-oose to the Cheewat River and across its foot-bridge to the clearing where the subdivision was laid out and in which some lots were sold. The intention was to have had a boulevard from the Cheewat River to the Boulevard Inn, a series of log buildings which were intended as a hotel for Summer visitors. The idea was to have tents on the beach also for visitors. When the war came the project was dropped, and thus it stands today.

It is interesting to note, in connection with the war, that though Clo-oose is not a place of considerable population the roll of honor in the schoolhouse at the village has the name of no less than thirty-three who went from this district to share in the Great Adventure.

The Cheewat River

Cheewat River, entering the sea at Clo-oose, drains a fine valley. The stream is navigable for about a mile from the village by small boats. It flows through a small area of meadow flats which grow wild hay in Summer, and are liable to flood with the high tides of Winter. On these meadows residents of Clo-oose found food for a few small herds of cattle. Above the flats the river is narrow and the banks—like those of most West Coast streams—are overgrown with underbrush, making travel difficult.

The Clo-oose Indians, for some years, have had a weir in the narrow part of the stream to catch salmon, and sufficient has been cut out to allow canoes to get through. There are many wild crab-apple and willow trees on the lower lands near the stream. Many fine trout pools appeal to the angler. Not only the angler, too, finds fish in this stream. There are places where the bear come down from the mountains to fish, throwing out their food from the stream with their paws. One meadow upstream is known to residents as the Panther Beds—it is said to have been a haunt of cougars. Four miles up is Cheewat Lake, about a mile and a half long, and further up is a smaller lake, Surprise Lake, both noted as places where good trout can be found. Until recently these lakes were rarely fished, but in recent years anglers have visited them and taken out large catches.

Flotsam and Jetsam

Clo-oose is in about the central portion of a long stretch of coastline which the Devonshire men among the residents say is very like the shores of their native Devon. In places there is a sedimentary formation in which lignitic outcrops are found—but the geologists say these are not true lignites, being formed as a result of the changing of marine detritus deposited on these shores through the ages.

The set of the current which swings across the Pacific—the Kuro-siwo, or Japanese stream—sets against this part of the coast, and brings to the various beaches after every Winter storm a miscellaneous collection of flotsam and jetsam. If one could look through the log kept for many years by W. P. Daykin, when he was the lightkeeper at Carmanah, he would find many a tale of mysterious wreckage—the origin of which was never learned. Many wrecks have occurred through the years, before the sailing vessel became such an infrequent visitor. The Indians have many traditions of ancient wrecks—waterlogged and dismantled Chinese and Japanese junks that the Kurosiwo drifted to these shores long before the Golden Hind came around the Horn to harry the towns and ships of Spain in the Pacific. The flotsam of today often includes bamboo, teaks and other woods which have evidently drifted across the Pacific, and in the drift logs which come ashore there are often redwoods which have seemingly drifted north from the California coast. In later years slight vestiges of lost vessels—the fate of which could only be surmised—have been found in this vicinity. Long after the British ship *Dominion*, en route homeward from these waters, had been posted as missing at Lloyd's, a missionary at Clo-oose found a nameboard of that vessel—all that was ever found to indicate its end. Other missing ships which were never heard of after going down the Strait of Juan de Fuca—the *Andrada*, *Bertha*, *Cape Wrath* and others—left no distinguishable trace.

The Tsusiat and Its Falls

About four miles to the westward from the entrance to the stream emptying Nitinat Lake to the sea are the Tsusiat Falls. Here, in a broad waterfall, the Tsusiat River tumbles picturesquely over a sheer cliff to the sea—the fall and the nearby foam being seen with its background of forest above the broken shoreline for some distance away—and it is necessary for the passing vessel to keep some distance away as the sea shallows here close to the shore and there are various reefs, over which the breakers curl with their surf-crests. These falls are the outlet to the sea of Tsusiat Lake, connected with the falls by a short stream, about half a mile long and not navigable. The lake, therefore, is accessible only

by trail. It has steep, rugged sides and thick forests grow all around it. On a promontory on the westerly side, about half a mile up, is an Indian reserve. Tsusiat Lake is noted for its trout. The speckled beauties can be seen in the clear water here even in midsummer. They spring out readily after a fly and fight gamely when hooked. The trail from Clo-oose leads along the shore, following the telegraph line which connects with the cable station at Bamfield. It is a more or less rough trail, mainly used by the line-men whose duty it is to keep the telegraph wire free from obstruction—and after a Winter storm which tosses trees down on the wire, they are kept busy. The trail crosses the Klanawah River, which empties about a mile and a half westward from the Tsusiat, draining down from a large hilly and mountainous area with dense forests, a large proportion of which is held as timber limits awaiting exploitation. About five miles further on it crosses Darling River, a swift mountain stream, and continues along the shore to the lighthouse at Pachena Point, and thence to the head of Pachena Bay and from there to Bamfield.

The Wreckers

In 1920 Port Nitinat was the headquarters of a diving crew engaged in the endeavor to recover whatever of value could be gleaned from the remaining wreckage of the Valencia. These divers told of interesting experiences, and they brought in some strange relics. One strange find was a collar button that was still caught in the submerged boilers though the seas had washed over them for a number of years. Though, unlike the divers of Victor Hugo's fine tale, they did not have any encounters with octopus, they reported having seen many nearby while they were at work below the waters, and a large one, dead, floated to the surface on one occasion after a charge of explosives had been fired.

The wreck of the Valencia was one of the great marine tragedies of this part of the Island coast. The Valencia was en route to Victoria from San Francisco in the early Summer of 1906 and in the fog overran her distance when coming into the Straits and crashed on a reef close to the shore. But fifteen of all her complement were saved and about 140 lives were lost. The settlers in the vicinity will still tell you of how they fought their way over the brush-filled trail by night in the effort to succor the shipwrecked crew. Arrived on the cliff above the wreck it seemed as if no human aid could be given. The ship lay battering on the rocks in the midst of the rolling surf not a hundred yards from shore. The storm was continually increasing in violence, and the sea heavy. Great seas were rolling across the decks of the steamer, washing many to death, and those who could were clinging to the masts or rigging, and through the night, above the sound of the storm, the watchers on shore heard them singing their own requiem—"Nearer, my God, to Thee." With morning the day revealed a broken wreck, and the sea held its dead. The boilers of the ill-fated ship can still be seen near the shore at low water.

The Commercial Value of Knowledge

It is possible to discuss the commercial value of knowledge without for a moment assenting to the narrow view of those who regard all knowledge as valueless except such as ministers to the comforts of man. Even the commonly heard defence of apparently useless investigations on the ground that the knowledge so gained may ultimately be turned to account is really a surrender to the purely utilitarian idea. A truer contention is that the pursuit of knowledge of any kind is justified by the intellectual pleasure it affords, and if the pursuit results in discoveries which can be turned to material advantage a double end is gained. It is nevertheless the fact that most knowledge is sought from strictly utilitarian motives. The curriculum of the ordinary school or college is arranged primarily to fit youths to earn their own living, and subjects which do not directly further this aim, no matter how valuable they may be in promoting culture and good citizenship, are often barely tolerated even if taught at all. Education is directed along lines devised to equip the young man with the particular kind of knowledge which will be useful to him in his future career, and when he passes his final examination or takes his degree he expects to find the world ready to afford him a livelihood in return for the knowledge he has acquired.

Lads destined for the engineering profession frequently suffer a profound disillusionment when they first seek to enter practical life. The certificates and diplomas which they thought would cause them to be welcomed in industrial establishments do not have this effect. Nobody seems to want them on account of the knowledge they have so laboriously acquired, and they suffer the further sting of noticing that men who could hardly solve a simple equation are holding positions of power and responsibility. Faced with this situation they are apt to rail against employers as being stupidly conservative and blind to their own interests. Such an attitude is, of course, absurd. The average engineering employer is a very shrewd man with a fine appreciation of value whether in men or things. Were he otherwise he could not run his business successfully. It is therefore somewhat presumptuous on the part of inexperience to believe that a different kind of management would secure greater success, although self-assurance is recognized as the prerogative of youth. It would be more to the point, indeed, if the scientific training was applied to a short study of the causes for the lack of appreciation of so many employers. This would furnish much food for thought, and the facts which would emerge might even have a beneficial influence upon the training of young engineers in general—"Engineering."

There is a gift that is almost a blow, and there is a kind word that is munificence; so much is there in the way of doing things.—A. Helps.

To maintain an opinion because it is thine, and not because it is true, is to prefer thyself above the truth.—Venn.

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J. Dyke, concert manager, has brought
to the Capital City many of the
world's most famous artists, sym-
phony orchestras and other musical
organizations. For the coming Win-
ter season he has again arranged the
visit here of many artists of inter-
national fame, in which the following
are included: On November 18th
there will appear a remarkable organ-
ist, who, like Bonnet, is considered
one of France's best organists. This
is Marcel Dupre, the organist of the

famous Notre Dame Cathedral, in
Paris. Mons. Dupre is renowned for
his impeccable technique and mas-
terly improvisations. He will be at
the organ of the Metropolitan
Church.

Following him will be Mischa El-
man, whose very name arouses the
keenest anticipation of a glorious
treat. This violinist, who is sure to
go down in history as one of the
finest violinists of the twentieth cen-
tury, is to play here on January 12.

On February 2 there will be an-
other thrilling event in the appear-
ance of Leo Ornstein, reckoned one
of the biggest pianists of the day,
whose compositions are already
known amongst pianists and are re-
markably modernist.

The return of Joseph Bonnet is
sure to be a huge success. Those who
were fortunate to hear this superb
French organist last season experi-

enced one of the treats of their lives.
Perhaps one of the most interest-
ing visits of all the artists of the
coming season will be the recital by
Myra Hess, pianist, who is coming
here in the Spring from California,
returning to New York, where she
has been engaged to play with the
New York Orchestra for three con-
certs, an honor few have experienced.
She was the sensation of America
last season, besides is she not a Brit-
ish artist.

Negotiations are pending for the
visit to this Province of the Ukrainian
National Chorus, a wonderful organ-
ization of singers. Victoria is to be
included if this chorus comes this
way. Then it is not unlikely that
that dozen of pianists, Ignace Pader-
ewski, and the His Premier of Po-
land, will be here in the Spring. A
tour of America and Canada is being
planned for him.

Canadian Anti-Vivisection Society

Victoria, B. C.

PUBLIC LECTURE

by

WALTER R. HADWEN, J.P.

M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.S.A., Etc.
(President of the British Union for Abolition of Vivisection)

on

Modern Medical Methods

The Germ Theory of Disease; Serums and Vaccines, Etc.

at

THE EMPRESS HOTEL

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6th, at 8:15 p.m.

An Intellectual Treat Which None Should Miss
No Admission Charge



Scene From "Blood and Sand" Feature Picture to Show at the Dominion Theatre All Week.

"THE BOY" MAKES BIG HIT AT PLAYHOUSE

Latest "Potted Opera" at Bright Little Yates Street House Is Proving Outstanding Success

Nothing brighter or more entertaining could be imagined than the performance being staged at Playhouse Show No. 4. Without a doubt this is the biggest success Mr. Hincks has staged since this popular company took over the playhouse. Everything possible has been done to make the theatre bright, attractive and comfortable, and still more improvements are planned for the future. The scenic effects are designed and painted specially for each show and have been found an outstanding feature of Playhouse Shows.

The present comic opera being staged in potted form is that big London success, "The Boy," and for bright lilted music and comical situations its equal has never been seen here. Miss Eva Hart is the leading lady, and her delightful voice and charming stage presence add greatly to the production. Mrs. Catherine McDonagh has a character part which she handles splendidly, and her songs and duets are greatly appreciated. Ernie Petch was never seen to greater advantage than in the part of Mr. Meeble, which he takes in this show. Every entry he makes on the stage is a signal for an outburst of laughter. Mr. Petch's songs, "Once I'd a Soul That Knew No Sorrow," and "I Want to Go to Bye Bye," make a tremendous hit and are the occasion for numerous recalls. Other bright spots in "The Boy" are the trio, "It's Nothing to Do With You," sung by Peggy Lewis, Eileen Allwood

PRINCESS MARY'S WEDDING FILM

Princess Mary has received from the Gaumont Film Company the gift of a copy of the film record of her wedding taken by that company. This is about 450 ft. in length and contains pictures of all the principal events of the ceremony. It was enclosed in a mahogany case, the lid of which bore the following inscription: "A Cinematograph Record of the Royal Wedding of H.R.H. Princess Mary and Viscount Lascelles on February 23, 1922. Filmed by the Gaumont Co., Ltd., British Company."

Princess Mary, accompanied by her husband, the Duke and Duchess of Atholl and Lady Boyne, visited the premises of the Gaumont Company to witness a private exhibition of this film. At the time she was deeply interested in being a spectator of the ceremony in which she was the central figure. Afterwards it was suggested to her in a letter that she should be presented with a copy of the film and she at once answered accepting the gift. It was sent off to her in its case as soon as arrangements could be carried through, and the Gaumont Company has received a letter conveying her thanks for the gift and her pleasure at becoming the possessor of this unique record.

Some time ago Princess Mary was presented with a cinematograph projector and in this she was very interested. Eventually, however, she presented it to an institution devoted to the welfare of girls. Now, we understand, she is contemplating acquiring another projector for her own use. It will then be possible to exhibit the wedding ceremony film privately to her friends.



DOROTHY DALTON AND DAVID POWELL

Two Leading Members of the Cast in "The Siren Call," Showing at the Capitol Theatre All This Week.

and Bun Hobday, and "Oh What a Nice Young Man," sung by Peggy Lewis and chorus. Bun Hobday is typical in the part "The Boy," and does not lose an opportunity of getting the most out of the part allotted to him. Taking Playhouse Show No. 4 on the whole it is a performance of the very highest order, and well worthy of that clever producer, Reginald N. Hincks.

"The Boy" will be continued throughout the week, commencing Wednesday night at 8:30. Crowded houses witnessed the last two performances of last week, and as there is already considerable demand for seats, there is no doubt that the

The King and Queen also have recently displayed considerable interest in the film. On January 2 there was a "command" film performance at Sandringham before the King and Queen, when films in which Charlie Chaplin appeared formed the major portion of the programme. A few weeks ago there was another "command" performance, when their Majesties saw a private exhibition of the film depicting the tour of the Prince of Wales through India and Burma. In addition the Queen recently paid a private visit to the offices of Pathé to see the film of Princess Mary's wedding presents, taken by that firm.



Love and Thrilling
Adventure in the
Far North
Better Than "The
Flame of the Yukon"
ALL WEEK

Capitol
Entertainment

Dorothy Dalton

-IN-

THE
Siren Call

A Picture of the Canadian Northwest—It is Entirely Different
From Anything You Have Ever Seen

Actually Filmed in the Majestic North



And She Sold
Her Kisses for
\$1 Each!

The finding of a baby boy with the bodies of its parents on the snow-covered gold trail in Alaska.

Excitement at Gore's Casino and dance hall when Charlotte Woods sells her kisses to provide a fund for the baby's bank account.

When Charlotte forces Ralph Stevens, a prospector, to buy a kiss from her at the point of a revolver.

The death of Beauregard, a trapper at the hands of Charlotte, after her husband, Brent, had traded her for Beauregard's boat and pelts.

The destruction of the dance hall by fire and the subsequent panic.

The desperate battle between Stevens and Brent on a raft which goes over the falls with Stevens, wounded, and Charlotte.

The daring rescue of Stevens by Charlotte.

When Stevens, in revenge for Charlotte's use of a revolver to force him to buy a kiss, uses the same revolver in like manner upon Charlotte and playfully wins her promise to become his wife.

ADDED ATTRACTIONS

CAPITOL PRESENTATION
DANCE OF THE DUTCH DOLLS
Orchestral Feature
"The Gondoliers," by Sullivan
Leslie Grossmith and Capitol Orchestra

CAPITOL
COMEDY
"SPOOKS"

CONCERT GIVEN BY WOMEN'S INSTITUTE

Garden City Ladies Responsible for Pleasant Entertainment at Marigold Hall

A thoroughly enjoyable concert was given in the Marigold Hall, on Friday evening, under the auspices of the Garden City Women's Institute. The stage was beautifully decorated with Autumn flowers and the hall was well filled with an appreciative audience. The following was the programme:

"O Canada"
Piano solo—Selected
Song—"On the Road to Mandalay"
Song—"Homing"
Song—"My Ain Wee House"
Song—"Nervana"
Song—"Give Me the Open Road"
Song—"God Save the King"
Piano solo—Selected
Song—"On the Road to Mandalay"
Song—"Homing"
Song—"My Ain Wee House"
Song—"Nervana"
Song—"Give Me the Open Road"
Song—"God Save the King"

Interval
Piano duet—Selected
Song—"Mrs. Walker and Miss Morton"
Song—"Testa's Good-Bye"
Song—"W. Vaughan Jones"
Song—"Smile Thro' Your Tears"
Song—"Mrs. Walker"
Song—"Sailor's Hornpipe"
Song—"Swing Song"
Song—"The Little Hero"
Song—"Coal Black Mammy"
Song—"Give Me the Open Road"
Song—"God Save the King"

Accompanied by Mrs. Harrison. Mrs. Peetz and Mrs. Higgs had charge of a pretty candy booth, and were assisted by little Miss Fryatt and Miss Green.

The proceeds of the concert will be devoted to paying off the debt on the hall.

The committee in charge takes this opportunity of thanking all the artists who so kindly helped to make the affair a success.

Indiana has a larger mileage of good roads than any other state in the Union.

VALENTINO'S PHOTOGRAPH

A peculiar thing about the number of photographs of Rodolph Valentino, which are disappearing every day from the outside lobby display at the Dominion Theatre, is that not young girls and members of the gentler sex are the culprits, but men as well seem to want this young man's picture for a souvenir. Collecting movie actor and actress' photos has become a fad. In view of this fact, Manager Robertson has secured a large supply of Valentino's picture, which he proposes to give to everyone desiring same, whether a patron of the current week's attraction, "Blood and Sand," or merely for curiosity. This should anticipate any excuse for souvenir hunters to carry away the posters from the theatre boards.

"The Towering Wonders of Utah," a beautiful and interesting travelogue of Zion National Park, is the newest number in the Urban Popular Cinema series, released by Vitaphone. Zion National Park, the youngest of Uncle Sam's national playgrounds, is by no means the least important. It contains some newly discovered natural wonders that rival Niagara Falls, the Grand Canyon and the Yellowstone. The Urban Classics does full justice to the grandeur of its magnificent scenery.

FREEMASONRY IN INDIA

Freemasonry in India is in a highly prosperous condition, according to the Indian Masonic Year Book, which has just been issued.

All three constitutions of the United Kingdom are represented. England by five district grand lodges, Scotland by a separate grand lodge and Ireland by a number of detached lodges not under a separate jurisdiction.

At Bombay 57 units meet in the Freemasons' Hall, 22 being English. There are 23 English lodges in Calcutta. In addition to eight Royal Arch chapters in India divided among five subordinate jurisdictions, while English Mark Masonry is represented by 14 lodges.

Marion Tragedy

MARION, Ill., Sept. 22.—With completion of its inquiry planned tomorrow, when thirty additional indictments are expected to be returned, the special Grand Jury investigation into the killing of twenty-two persons at the Strip Mine of the Southern Illinois Coal Company near here last June 21 and 22, tonight had finished questioning witnesses and was preparing its report.

The country of Alaska is famed by the largest quartz veins in the world.



It's Nice to Get Up
in the Morning

after you've spent the night in sweet, clean bedding.

Our method of washing pillows, slips, blankets, quilts, eiderdowns, sheets, etc., is to use many changes of pure fresh water and to dry them in the fresh air. Let us prove to you that our laundry service is the very service you've been looking for. Phone 172.

ANOTHER NEW SERVICE—It is called our "SEMI-FINISHED SERVICE" and works this way, i.e.—we will wash 17 pounds of clothes for \$1.00 (extra pounds 6c) return the bed and table linen ironed and the balance damp (not wet) ready for ironing. Seven different waters used. A great service this and a health, time and money saver for you. Try it.

Entrust your washing to a careful laundry.
Just phone. 172



PLAYHOUSE Show No. 4

TREMENDOUS HIT

REGINALD N. HINCKS Presents for Second Week—The Potted Comic Opera

"THE BOY"

Music by Lionel Moncton and Howard Talbot

Bright, Snappy Entertainment, Packed With Music Numbers and Laughable Comedy

ENGAGEMENT OPENS, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27

ERNE PETCH
BUN HOBDAY
REGINALD HINCKS
ALEX. McPHILLIPS
HERBERT KENT

The
Cast

STEWART G. CLARK
EVA HART
CATHARINE McDONAGH
PEGGY LEWIS
EILEEN ALLWOOD

SPECIALITY DANCE

by
Roberta Balcom

Everyone Wants to Laugh—Hear

Ernie Petch

Sing "I Want to Go to Bye-Bye"

"LITTLE MISS MELODY"

as sung by
Eva Hart
is artistically perfect and certainly will charm you.

Matinee, Saturday, 2:30—Prices.....30¢ and 55¢
3801—PHONE—3801

Evenings at 8:30 Sharp—Prices.....30¢, 55¢ and 85¢
Reserved Seats Held Till 8 P.M.

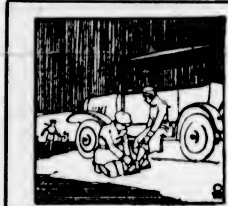
Motors & Motoring

HOW TO SAVE TIRES EXPLAINED BY EXPERT

Car Owner Cannot Expect Service Unless Attention Is Given Repairs and Renewals

It is a frequent complaint among motorists that when they put a spare tire on to replace a damaged one they almost invariably have another blowout within a few minutes. This is quite true, but there is no mysterious fate about it. There is a direct and definite cause, and that is the abnormal or rather total lack of reasonable care, which is generally accorded the spare tire and the spare tube. Perhaps the spare tube is an even greater offender than the extra casing, at any rate it is the tube that we are interested in for the moment.

To begin with, the vast majority of car owners are hopeless in the matter of carrying extra tubes. Usually these unhappy lengths of rubber are thrust under the back seat in company with the jack, the tire pump, a set of tire tools and other miscellaneous heavy articles with sharp edges. The tubes may start on top of the heap, but the jostling and bumping of road travel mix them up with a glad abandon. Naturally the tubes do not injure their iron confederates to any marked extent, but jack, pump and company do a great many unwholesome things to the rubber tubes. There may not actually be holes cut in the tubes, but spots are frayed thin, so that after the



A WINTER TOP TOPS WINTER COMFORT

You have every reason to enjoy Winter driving as well as Summer. One very good reason is a Winter Top.

If you haven't one, get on the road leading here. Your comfort will far exceed the small expense.



1407-11
Broad Street
Phone 3212

YOU!

can get more for your money now than ever before, for we are able to sell you high quality tires at remarkable savings.

Pennsylvania Vacuum Cup Cord Tires

are the finest manufactured.

We believe they will outwear any tire ever made. We want you to put them on your car and become one of our many satisfied customers.

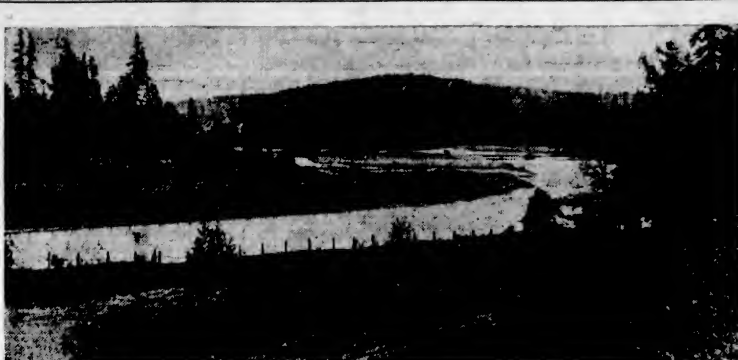
In addition to this fine value we give a Pennsylvania "Ton Tested" Tube of corresponding size

Absolutely Free

30 x 3 3/8 cord.....	\$18.50
32 x 4 cord.....	\$37.30
33 x 4 cord.....	\$38.50
32 x 4 1/2 cord.....	\$48.15
30 x 3 3/8 fabric.....	\$15.00

A. McGAVIN
1006-11 Blanshard Street
Phone 3869

Sooke River Winding Its Way to the Ocean



There Are Many Delightful Picnic Grounds on the Banks of the Sooke River, and During the Past Few Months It Has Proved a Popular Spot to Both Local and Visiting Motorists.

tubes are placed in service they are ready to blow on the slightest excuse.

Do Your Own Repairs
The car owner who does his own tube repairing, and with modern equipment this is so easy that there is no excuse for passing the job on to the vulcanizing shop, should remember one thing when he is making repairs on the road. Use the running board as a work bench, instead of laying the tube in the dust, where bits of sharp grit may be picked up to cause a puncture later on.

The first step in repairing a hole in the tube is to trim the hole around neatly, so that you get a beveled edge. Wash around the enlarged hole with gasoline and then roughen the surface slightly with sandpaper.

Next, tire cement is applied in three successive layers, each one being allowed to become "tacky" before the next one is laid on. After the third coating of cement has become tacky, the patch is applied and pressed firmly into place until it is firmly set.

Now comes the vulcanizing. The vulcanizers that are sold nowadays are almost automatic in action. The fuel to operate them comes in exactly the right proportion to secure an adequate "cure" without burning. All that is necessary is to clamp the vulcanizer over the patch in such a way that the tube lies flat between. Put the fuel in the cup and light it. When the fuel wafer burns out, the cure is complete. By laying a piece of paper over the tube before putting on the vulcanizer all possible danger of burning the rubber is obviated.

Care of the tubes has been reduced to such a simple operation and so little trouble is involved in giving these vitally important accessories a chance to give the real service that is built into them that a few words of caution ought to be all that is needed by the intelligent American motorist public.

MOTOR NOTES

That the automobile show was a great success is the unanimous opinion of Victoria automobile dealers. Local motor enthusiasts were also well pleased with the showing and hope that a show will be put on next Spring.

Dr. H. E. Ridewood purchased a 1923 Studebaker Special "40" Sport model last week.

Mrs. A. L. J. Charlesworth, local taxi driver, purchased a Jewett Sedan Thursday.

Mr. R. McMorran, of McMorran's Garage, reports that his repair shop has been exceedingly busy the past few weeks. Motorists are getting their cars into shape for the winter weather.

Mr. Tom Moryson, sales manager of the Revercomb Motors, Limited, has been receiving congratulations over the excellent display he had at the Automobile Show. His new Sport models were certainly a great attraction.

Mr. H. A. Davis, local McLaughlin-Buick distributor, reports that his supply of 1923 models has just about run out. The three carloads received during the past two weeks have practically been all sold and he has had to send a rush order for another supply.

Lost Power

A worn condition of the different working parts of the motor is one of the principal reasons for lost power, because the explosive force partially escapes before the exhaust valve naturally opens.

FORD RUNS 57 MILES ON GALLON OF GASOLINE

A new automatic vaporizer and decarbonizer, which in actual test has increased the power and mileage of Ford's from 35 to 50 per cent and at the same time removed every particle of carbon from the cylinders is the proud achievement of John A. Stranksy, 337 South Main Street, Pukwana, South Dakota. A remarkable feature of this simple and inexpensive device is that its action is governed entirely by the motor. It is slipped between the carburetor and intake manifold and can be installed by anyone in five minutes without drilling or tapping. With it attached, Ford cars have made from 48 to 57 miles on one gallon of gasoline. Mr. Stranksy wants to place a few of these devices on cars in this territory and has a very liberal offer to make to anyone who is able to handle the business which is sure to be created wherever this marvelous little device is demonstrated. If you want to try one entirely at his risk, send him your name and address today.

PRICES REDUCED

Thomas Plimley, Limited, were advised yesterday by the Toronto factory that owing to business and production having greatly increased, prices were to be reduced ranging from \$25 to \$300 on Overland and Willys-Knight cars.

APPOINTED AGENT OF POPULAR TIRE

Mr. "Andy" McGavin Handling Pennsylvania Vacuum Cup Tires—Free Tube With Every Tire

Mr. A. McGavin, one of Victoria's prominent automobile tire repair experts, was last week appointed Vancouver Island distributor for the famous Pennsylvania Vacuum Cup Tires.

Pennsylvania Vacuum Cup tires need no introduction to local motorists, these having been on both the Canadian and American markets for a considerable number of years. "Pennsylvania" tires are the best non-skid tires in America," stated Mr. McGavin yesterday. "They are guaranteed to keep you on the road no matter how muddy or wet."

Mr. McGavin stated that the Pennsylvania tires are constructed of extra fine fabric and rubber. With every tire an inner tube is given free. This has been the policy of the Pennsylvania Rubber Company for the past six years, as it was found that new tires were not given a fair chance owing to old tubes.

PLATE GLASS NOW MADE AT FORD FACTORY

The Ford Motor Company, Detroit, has begun to manufacture its own plate glass, and already has in operation the first modern glass house ever constructed specially to make glass for automobiles.

As is customary when taking over the manufacture of a new product, Ford has applied his own principles of production, and as a consequence, the methods and machinery used in making Ford glass are a radical departure from established practice. The Ford continuous conveyor system features the operations so that from the time the glass leaves the furnace until it becomes a polished windshield, it is always moving.

Glass making, when viewed in the Ford plant, looks to be very simple. The raw materials are introduced into the furnace where they become a molten mass. Drawn from the furnace in a semi-liquid state, the glass passes under a roller, which gives it width and thickness, and on to a moving conveyor.

This carries it for 464 feet through a gradually cooling furnace. At the end it is cut and carried to another conveyor which carries it through the grinding and polishing, after which it is ready for use.

This adds a new link to the fast-growing chain of Ford industries, which are being established and expanded from time to time in line with the Ford policy to achieve complete independence of outside material sources in manufacturing Ford products, and at the same time are the means by which Ford is enabled to use in the production of motor cars, trucks and tractors material of quality and sell them at Ford prices.

NEVER USE MINERAL OIL TO DRESS LEATHER

It is not uncommon for the leather washer in a plunger pump to become hard, preventing the development of a desired pressure. A few drops of warm neat's-foot oil placed in the pump cylinder and thoroughly worked into the leather washer itself will soften the washer and overcome the trouble.

This remedy will also apply to hand pumps.

Under no circumstances should a mineral oil be used as a leather dressing.

Exactness in Repairs

When necessary to remove any part of an engine, note carefully just how it was fastened on, and, if necessary, mark it with a punch, so that there will be no doubt as to where it belongs. This applies especially to such parts as valves, valve lifters, valve caps, etc., which look alike, but should be replaced in their original positions.

UNIVERSAL JOINTS IMPORTANT ON CAR

Should Be Lubricated Frequently to Prevent Wear and Breakage—Neglect May Cause Trouble

Automobiles, as everyone knows, are driven by power delivered from the engine to the rear drive wheels, in some form or other. In most of the modern cars the engine is fastened to the frame of the automobile with the transmission fastened directly to the engine. The rear axle, through which the axle drive shafts extend, is fastened to the main frame of the car by means of springs in order to make the car ride easy. This means that the distance between the rear axle and the frame is constantly changing when the car is being driven over uneven roads.

If we had a rigid shaft to carry or transmit the power from the transmission to the rear axle, the shaft would have to bend with every up and down motion of the car, or change of distance between the axle and the frame, which would be a mechanical impossibility. For this reason it is necessary to use some kind of flexible connection between the shaft which drives the wheels and the transmission, in order to allow for the action of the springs.

In most cars, this flexible connection or universal joint, as it is usually called, is placed at the forward end of the driving shaft, just at the rear of the transmission. In comparatively few makes of cars there are two universal joints, one at the front and another at the rear end of this shaft.

Lubricated Periodically
There are two general methods of making these universal joints, the older method which is in most general use, consists of sliding or moving mechanical parts, which must be lubricated periodically in order to keep them from wearing, and thus from becoming noisy or wearing out. The newer type of flexible joint requires occasional attention, but not lubrication, so there is a slight amount of labor connected with the care of either type.

As these joints are placed directly under the centre of the car where they are hard to reach, they are often neglected. This neglect is sure to bring serious trouble before the car is very old. They are usually, in the case of the type which requires lubrication, packed with a light cup grease when they are checked over, and they should be refilled at least once every 1,000 miles.

This refilling, in most cases, must be done by means of a grease gun, and while it is what we might call a rather dirty job, it requires only a few minutes' time, and will save this part from wearing out and becoming noisy. Improper lubrication also will cause this to wear so that it is easily broken when an excessive load is put on the engine, such as in trying to pull from a mud hole or in starting a steep hill.

If the universal joints become worn so that they are noisy, it is wise to have them checked over by an experienced man in order to see whether they are liable to break. The breaking of a universal joint not only prevents the car from running, but causes the driving shaft to whirl around while the car is coming to a stop and damages the machine in the process.

Gasoline Level
The gasoline level in the carburetor varies from an eighth to a sixteenth of an inch below the top level of the spray nozzle.

Weak Batteries WILL GET THEIR "KNOCK OUT" THE FIRST COLD MORNING

Mr. Motorist—This is an ad. of Minty & White. (We have been stung ourselves after reading an article through to find it an advertisement, hence the warning.) We are adopting this means to explain more fully the battery proposition. Perhaps you have a weak battery, say two or three years old. You've had it tested and filled fairly regularly this Summer, and it has behaved all right, because the engine has never been very cold, not requiring much energy to "crank" it. You haven't used your light a great deal, but you have done a lot of driving, and your battery has been charging all the time (yes, overcharging most of the time), but the gravity test has not been very high, no, because possibly there is not enough "active material" left in the plates to obtain the maximum gravity. When your battery is called upon to do what it did last Winter it will "go down for the count."

We want to save you additional expense and inconvenience by having your battery examined and put in shape while it is yet profitable to do so. Phone 1575.



"Built-in-Canada"

Studebaker

LIGHT-SIX

CLOSED CARS

COUPE-ROADSTER

\$2,145

SEDAN

\$2,685

EQUIPMENT

The Studebaker Light Six has four doors that swing wide open; dome light; mohair velvet plush upholstery; inside locks on these doors and outside lock on right hand front door; silk roller curtains.

The Coupe Roadster seats 2 passengers; ample space under rear deck for luggage; upholstered in genuine leather.

Both models have thief proof transmission lock; cow ventilator; side coach lamp; radiator; windshield wiper; eight-day clock.

Present prices are the lowest at which Studebaker Light-Six closed cars have ever been sold. Yet the intrinsic values are emphatically the greatest Studebaker ever offered. This means they are the best values that the industry affords, because Studebaker cars have always been above par in the amount of value per dollar invested.

Capacity production and the savings resulting from Studebaker methods of complete manufacture make these low prices possible.

Light-Six closed cars are sturdily built of finest materials and best workmanship. The bodies are the product of

Studebaker skill and craftsmanship, and the prices of \$2685 for the Sedan and \$2145 for the Coupe-Roadster are no index to their inherent value.

When you buy a car you want to look at several makes. Include Studebaker in your list and after you have ridden in the Light-Six Sedan or Coupe-Roadster it will not be difficult to make up your mind.

The foundations of Studebaker success are quality, durability, comfort and integrity—principles that have been upheld steadfastly by Studebaker for seventy years. You can depend upon Studebaker automobiles because of the name they bear.

MODELS AND PRICES—f.o.b. Victoria, B.C.

LIGHT SIX 5-Pass., 112" W.B., 40 H.P.	SPECIAL SIX 5-Pass., 113" W.B., 30 H.P.	BIG SIX 7-Pass., 126" W.B., 60 H.P.
Touring.....\$1,675	Touring.....\$2,195	Touring.....\$2,750
Roadster (3-Pass.).....1,675	Roadster (2-Pass.).....2,145	Speedster (4-Pass.).....2,985
Coupe-Roadster.....2,145	Roadster (4-Pass.).....2,195	Coupe (4-Pass.).....3,825
Sedan.....2,685	Coupe (4-Pass.).....3,575	Sedan.....4,085

Cord Tires Standard Equipment

JAMESON & WILLIS, LTD.

740 Broughton Street

Phone 2246

THIS IS A STUDEBAKER YEAR

GOODYEAR COMPANY MAKES NEW TIRES

A new set of tire sizes, designed to bring the height of the car or truck closer to the ground, has been brought out by the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., according to announcement made recently.

Where a 36x6 was a standard size previously, the new size for six inch tires will be a 32x6. Similarly there will be a 34x7 in place of the 38x7, 36x8 in place of the familiar 40x8, a 38x9, as against the 42x9, and the ten inch diameter tire will be a 40x10 instead of the 44x10.

The new tire size will be used for original equipment at the outset as they require a different size wheel, but it is anticipated that a number of truck owners will arrange for a change over to take advantage of the new size.

Inside Diameter

In each case the inside diameter of the tire will be 20 inches as against 24 inches.

The change is made in conformance with a tendency in tire engineering to bring the centre of gravity lower to get greater stability. For instance, it was only a few years ago that 37x6 was a standard size for passenger car tires. Then it came down to 35x5, and now some cars are equipped with 33x5, with a still further change to 30x5 as a possibility for the future.

There are many reasons for the change, Goodyear officials said in announcing the new sizes.

One is the fact that with tires being built in eight, ten and even twelve inch sizes in the last few years to meet the need for larger and larger size trucks carrying heavy merchandise, the body of the truck has had to be raised higher and higher above the ground, making it inconveniently high at times with relation to loading platforms.

Stability Increased

Another is the fact that by bringing the weight closer to the ground the stability of the car and its easy riding qualities are increased. This is especially important in the case of large size passenger busses.

A third factor is the greater economy of power. It is obvious of course that a smaller diameter of wheel can be turned with less power than a larger one, that it will start easier, having less inertia to overcome and will pick up more quickly on a hill.

A fourth factor is that many operators have found it advantageous to use a larger diameter tire on the rear axle than on the front, on account of the rear wheels taking a larger share of the load. Such a truck might have six inch tires at the front wheel equipment and eight inches on the rear wheel. Or it might be eight and ten.

The new tires will enable the truck owner to use the larger, heavier, stronger tires in back without raising up the rear end of the truck.

For example, he might use 36x6 tires in front and 36x8 in back. It would give him six and eight inch

SAVE YOUR MOTOR

Running your motor month after month without cleaning out the dirty oil is the beginning of trouble.

Let us clean your oil and save the wear and tear on the motor.

OUR CRANK CASE SERVICE IS FREE

Cars overhauled at reasonable rates. Try us—you'll be more than satisfied with our work and price.

CYLINDERS REGROUND

Radiators Rebuilt, Recored

Batteries Repaired and Recharged

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT

**McMORRAN'S
GARAGE**

727 Johnson St. Phone 2977

equipment and still keep the body of his truck level.

Then, of course, there is the reduction in dead weight to be carried and the opportunity to cut costs on wheels, rims and tires.

IDLING MOTORS PROVE EXPENSIVE

Idling motors waste an enormous amount of gasoline every year and do a large amount of damage to motor cars. Motorists would do well to plug up this waste, either by stopping their motors or reducing them to a minimum speed when their cars are not in motion.

The cooling system fails to respond as it should when a motor idles. This is due to the slow speed of the fan and to the fact that the car is not in motion, thus lessening the volume and circulation of air passing through the radiator. The motor becomes excessively hot, which tends to break down the lubricating qualities of the oil on the cylinder walls.

The oil, when broken down, passes the pistons and rings, reaching the cylinder head direct. It is burned by the excessive heat, caus-

Batteries

Wear Out for
Two Good
Reasons

Every battery has two kinds of wear—the natural slow wear due to use, and the more rapid wear that comes from abuse.

Let us keep the proper amount of water in your battery by putting in a little every two weeks and test with the hydrometer to make sure there's enough charge. Come in to Battery Headquarters at the first faint sign of trouble.

Then your battery will wear out slowly and gradually, giving you uninterrupted service at lowest cost per month and per mile.

This service is free to any car owner.

Rolfe Electric and Battery Co., Ltd.

Yates Street at Quadra

Day Phone 7290

Night Phones

3785R and 4638R

ing an extremely heavy coat of carbon on the cylinder head. This excessive heat also tends to warp the valves and cause the valve stems to stick in the guides.

Motorists should form the habit of shutting off the motor whenever the car is stopped for more than a minute. Idling of the motor at high speed for five minutes causes more wear and damage to the bearings and the reciprocating parts of the motor than 1,000 miles of ordinary driving.

Twenty-one years ago Guglielmo Marconi invented the wireless.

Invest on Facts

Before you invest your money you will want to know the facts about every offering you consider.

We are in a position to furnish information concerning

Safety, Interest Yield, Marketability and Collateral Value

of practically every important security on the market. This information is yours for the asking, without obligation.

Every investor's securities should be reviewed periodically by some one in close touch with investment conditions. Let us perform this service for you. At the same time, if you wish, we shall be glad to suggest conservative investments on an attractive basis.

British American Bond Corporation, Ltd.

Investment Bankers
Established 1901
B.A. Bond Building
723 Fort Street
Phones 319
2121

AUCTION

Tuesday at 1:30 p.m.

Six-Room House

On Orchard Lot (1/4 acre)

And Almost New

Furniture and Piano

(Belonging to Mrs. Howe, who is leaving for England)

McCLOY & CO.

Auctioneers, will sell as above, including New Oak Dining Room set comprising Buffet, Table and Six Chairs in leather; Steadman, New York, Piano in rosewood case; New Carpet Square, Ornament, Pictures, China and Glassware, Wall Clock in oak case, New Heater, Electric Grill, Several New Congoleum Rugs, Couch, Rockers, Carved Centre Table, Brass Bed complete, Enamel Bed complete, 2 New Dressers and Stands, Brussels Rialt Carpet, Hall Stand, 16 New Blinds, Curtains, "Albion" Range, Kitchen Tools, etc.

At 1:30 p.m.

THIS SIX-ROOM HOUSE

newly painted and papered inside and outside, stands on 1/4-acre orchard lot with chicken house, new shed, apple and plum trees and small fruits. Clear title to property, taxes only about \$12, and is only being sold as Mrs. Howe has received a hurried call to return to England.

Take Douglas Street car to terminus.

McCLOY & CO.

Auctioneers, Phone 1431.

V. 2182.

AUCTION

Wednesday at 1:30 p.m.

Eight Rooms of Good Class

Clean Furniture

Linen, Cutlery, Etc.

McCLOY & CO.

Auctioneers, have been instructed by Miss Jones to sell the above without reserve, including: Buffet, Extension Table and Six Oak Chairs in leather, Rolltop Desk, Sectional Bookcase, Bookcase, New Mahogany Credenza with Mahogany Cabinet and Records, Couch in velvet, 4 bronzed Warrior Figures, Electric Reading Lamp, Benson's Brass Bowls and Vases, pair Entries Dishes (forms set 4), Queen Anne style Teapot, electroplated Sugar and Cream, Stainless Steel Cutlery, Spoon, Fish Servers, Bed and Table Linen, Blankets, Small collection Indian Basket, pictures, ornaments, etc., Mahogany Centre Table, Oak Tables, Chairs and Rockers, Brussels and other Rugs, Linoleum, Oak Hall Mirror, 4 Den Chairs, Seagrass Chairs and Rockers, Double and Single Beds with Ostermoor and other Mattresses, 2 hospitalstyle beds with felt Mattresses, Oak Dressers and Stands, Chest Drawers, Wardrobe, Gurney Oxford Gas Range, Buck's 6-hole Range, "Reliable" Gas Water Heater, Singer Drophead Sewing Machine, Pet Scales and Weights, Aluminium Pans, Mower, Hose and Sundries.

On view Wednesday forenoon.

House for sale.

McCLOY & CO.

Auctioneers, Phone 1431.

V. 2187.

AUCTION

At McCLOY'S AUCTION HALLS

corner Pandora & Blanshard Sts., on

Thursday at 1:30 p.m.

Good Class Furniture

and Victrola

Removed for convenience of sale and sold per instructions of Mr. E. M. Cotton and other interests.

McCLOY & CO.

Auctioneers, Phone 1431.

V. 2188.

AUCTION

At 1051 View Street

on

Friday at 1:30 p.m.

Household Furniture

Under instructions from Mr. Holden

McCLOY & CO.

Auctioneers, Phone 1431.

V. 2189.

BARTHOLOMEW'S

FURNITURE

FURNITURE

ANTIQUES

ANTIQUES

PIANOS TO RENT

Phone 2272 and 1613

MAYNARD & SONS

Auctioneers

Instructed by the owners we will sell at our salesroom

727-733 Pandora Avenue

Wednesday, 1:30,

Select Furniture and

Furnishings

Of several houses and including in part: Extra good Iron Bed, Spring and Mattresses, Lady's Oak Dresser, with exceptionally large bevel panel mirror, also nice Parlor, Dining Room, Crochery and other good Furniture, Range, etc. Full particulars later.

And in our Showrooms at 11 o'clock purebred April and May hatched White Leghorn Pullets, also B. 1 Reds, Wyandottes, Rabbits, etc.

At 1:30 p.m.

THIS SIX-ROOM HOUSE

newly painted and papered inside and outside, stands on 1/4-acre orchard lot with chicken house, new shed, apple and plum trees and small fruits. Clear title to property, taxes only about \$12, and is only being sold as Mrs. Howe has received a hurried call to return to England.

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Clean Furniture

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On view Wednesday forenoon.

House for sale.

McCLOY & CO.

Auctioneers, Phone 1431.

V. 2187.

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BARTHOLOMEW'S

FURNITURE

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ANTIQUES

ANTIQUES

PIANOS TO RENT

Phone 2272 and 1613

MESSRS. STEWART WILLIAMS & CO.

Duty instructed by Walter Magoon, Esq., will sell by Public Auction at his residence, 3081 Albany Street, on the Gorge Road, on

Tuesday, September 26

at 2 o'clock, the remainder of his

Household Furniture

and Effects

Including: Oak Extension Table, 4 Oak Dining with cane seats, Oak Sideboard, Drophead Sewing Machine, Oak Tables, Plants, Mantel Clock, Oak Secretary and Bookcase combined, Rockers, Heavy Oak Morris Chair with loose cushions, Ornaments, Curtains, Pictures, Axminster and Brussels Carpets, Rugs, Double and Single Iron Beds, Springs and Top Mattresses, Bureau, Washstands, Chest of Drawers, Mirrors, Toiletware, Auto Robes, a small quantity of Household Linen, Pillows, "The Magic Range" Burner Gasoline Range with Oven and Warming Closet, Kitchen Table and Chairs, Cooking Utensils, Crochery, Tinware, Crocks, Jars, Dinnerware, Teaware, Glassware, Wreath and Bird, Gaiety Vanished Tube, Bicycle, Heater and Stand, Box Stove, Perfection Oil Stove, Gasoline Lamp Invalid Chair, Crutches, a quantity of home-made Jams and Fruit and other goods too numerous to mention.

At 2 o'clock they will offer the 7-Roomed Bungalow by auction, this is an exceptionally good buy and can be seen any time by appointment.

Take the Gorge Bus to Albany Street.

On view Monday, September 25th from 2 o'clock.

For further information apply to The Auctioneer

STEWART WILLIAMS & CO.

410 and 411 Sayward Building

Phone 1324

Sale No. 1772.

MESSRS. STEWART WILLIAMS & CO.

Duty instructed by Joe Market, Esq., will sell by Public Auction at the premises, 1918 Oak Bay Avenue, corner of Redfern Street, on

Wednesday, Sept. 27

commencing at 10:30, when they will dispose of the

Contents of the Work-

shop

Including: Power Drill with a 5 H.P. Fairbank-Morse Electric Motor, Pulleys, Shafting and Belts and Emery Wheel in connection, (the Power Drill by Perine Machinery Co. of Seattle), Vices, Blow Torch, Smith's Tools, Soldering Irons, Soldering Stove, Wooden Mallets, Benches, Oil Tank, Portable Forge, Ex. Ladder, Saw Horses, a large quantity of Finishing, about half of Gen. Iron Wire, Pipe Fittings, Rivets, Thimbles, Down Pipe, Galv and Black Sheet Iron, a quantity of Steel, Chicken Wire, Furnace Pipe, Garbage Can, Flower Basket, and other goods, E. L. Signs and Bull's Eyes, such as "Drugs," "Restaurant," "Cigars," etc.

At 2 o'clock they will dispose of the

Household Furniture

Including: Upright Piano in ebonized case, 2 Music Stools, Sheet Music, Oak Table, 4 Dining, Sideboard, Oak Lounge, Oak Buffet, Crochery, Tinware, Morris Chair, quantity of Ornaments, Jardiniere, Plants and Stands, Gramophone and Records, 12-bore Single Barrel Shotgun, Pictures, Curtains, Handmade Chandeliers with leaded lights, Ornaments, Brussels Carpet and Runner, Hall Stand, large size Doll's Buggy, Hall Carpeting, Rugs, Portieres, Iron and Tinware, Range, Springs and Top Mattresses, Bureau, Wardrobes, Tables, White Enamel Bureau and Stand, Bamboo Bookcase, Bedroom Suite, Brussels and Wool Bedroom and Bathing, Range with Brass Cook, Kitchen Tables and Chairs, Oak Roller Top Desk, Singer Drophead Sewing Machine, Bed, Couch and Trunk, Brass Bed, a quantity of Books, Skates and Boots, 2 good Singing Canaries, Cooking Utensils, Copper Kettle, Funnel and Boiler, Prick Range, K. Table and Chairs, Couch, Cooking Utensils, Jam Jars, Wash Tub and Bolders, Carpet Sweeper, Doll House, Screen Doors, 4 Laying Hens, etc.

On view Thursday from 10 o'clock.

McCLOY & CO.

Auctioneers, Phone 1431.

V. 2182.

AUCTION

Wednesday at 1:30 p.m.

Eight Rooms of Good Class

Clean Furniture

Linen, Cutlery, Etc.

McCLOY & CO.

Auctioneers, have been instructed by Miss Jones to sell the above without reserve, including: Buffet, Extension Table and Six Oak Chairs in leather, Rolltop Desk, Sectional Bookcase, Bookcase, New Mahogany Credenza with Mahogany Cabinet and Records, Couch in velvet, 4 bronzed Warrior Figures, Electric Reading Lamp, Benson's Brass Bowls and Vases, pair Entries Dishes (forms set 4), Queen Anne style Teapot, electroplated Sugar and Cream, Stainless Steel Cutlery, Spoon, Fish Servers, Bed and Table Linen, Blankets, Small collection Indian Basket, pictures, ornaments, etc., Mahogany Centre Table, Oak Tables, Chairs and Rockers, Brussels and other Rugs, Linoleum, Oak Hall Mirror, 4 Den Chairs, Seagrass Chairs and Rockers, Double and Single Beds with Ostermoor and other Mattresses, 2 hospitalstyle beds with felt Mattresses, Oak Dressers and Stands, Chest Drawers, Wardrobe, Gurney Oxford Gas Range, Buck's 6-hole Range, "Reliable" Gas Water Heater, Singer Drophead Sewing Machine, Pet Scales and Weights, Aluminium Pans, Mower, Hose and Sundries.

On view Wednesday forenoon.

House for sale.

McCLOY & CO.

Auctioneers, Phone 1431.

V. 2187.

AUCTION

At McCLOY'S AUCTION HALLS

corner Pandora & Blanshard Sts., on

Thursday at 1:30 p.m.

Good Class Furniture

and Victrola

Removed for convenience of sale and sold per instructions of Mr. E. M. Cotton and other interests.

McCLOY & CO.

Auctioneers, Phone 1431.

V. 2188.

BARTHOLOMEW'S

FURNITURE

FURNITURE

ANTIQUES

ANTIQUES

PIANOS TO RENT

Phone 2272 and 1613

PRICES TAKE JUMP

ON WHOLESALE ROW

Another Two Cents Per Dozen Asked for B.C. Eggs—Local Potatoes Fetch Better Price

Several increases in prices were noted on the wholesale market today. Eggs jumped two cents per dozen, B.C. local new laid being offered at 45 cents and 47 cents. Local potatoes jumped 15 cents per sack. Ladners were offered for the first time, 11.50 and 11.75 being asked. Canals and lemons fetched a better price than for some weeks past. Pork was offered slightly lower, but one cent per lb. higher was asked for lard.

FEED

Barley, 100 lbs. 1.10

Grain, 100 lbs. 1.10

Cracked Corn, 100 lbs. 1.10

Old Corn, 100 lbs. 1.10

Feed Corn, 100 lbs. 1.10

Grain, 100 lbs. 1.10

Cracked Corn, 100 lbs. 1.10

Old Corn, 100 lbs. 1.10

Feed Corn, 100 lbs. 1.10

Grain, 100 lbs. 1.10

Cracked Corn, 100 lbs. 1.10

Old Corn, 100 lbs. 1.10

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Feed Corn, 100 lbs. 1.10

Grain, 100 lbs. 1.10

Cracked Corn, 100 lbs. 1.10

Old

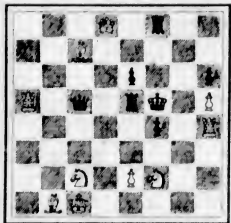
Bovril helps you to "turn the corner"

CHESS COLUMN

To Correspondents: Address all communications to Chess Editor, The Colonist, Victoria, B. C.

The subjoined problem obtained first prize in the February competition of the Good Companion Chess Problem Club. The composer is one of the foremost problemists of the day. If indeed he is not the greatest. The solution will appear in our next issue.

By A. Ellerman
BLACK (7 pieces)



WHITE (10 pieces)

White to play and mate in 2 moves

Some Reminiscences of the Chess Career of Paul Morphy

The name, Paul Morphy, will always symbolize to the present generation of chess players, as it likely will far into the future, the greatest figure-head in the history of chess. The leading player of the day, who ever he may be, is, in every case, criticized by comparison with Morphy, who stands out far and above all others—the conqueror in his time of all Europe, then the chess world. Brief chronicles from the life of this distinguished American cannot be other than interesting to the followers of chess, and we propose to recount for our readers in this and some subsequent issues, a few of the more interesting incidents in the career of this remarkable man.

Paul Charles Morphy was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, U.S.A., on June 22, 1837. He came of a gentle family, distinguished in their own sphere of life, his father being a Judge of the High Court of Louisiana, and his mother a brilliant pianist and musician. Like many another brilliant man who did not follow his profession, Morphy was a lawyer, having been admitted to the bar in 1857. As the heading, however, of our article shows, it is not our intention to deal at any length with the life of Morphy apart from chess, and with the above preliminary remarks, we proceed to chronicles of his chess career.

One of the earliest of his games, which we give below, was played in 1849, and was sent by his uncle, Ernest Morphy (the then chess king of New Orleans), to Kiezeritzky, at that time reputed to be one of the strongest European masters. In writing to Kiezeritzky, Ernest Morphy said, "I send you herewith a game of chess played between M. Rousseau and my young nephew, Paul Morphy, who is only 12. This child has never opened a work on chess; he has learnt the game himself by following the encounters played between members of his family. In the openings he makes the right moves as if by inspiration; and it is astonishing to note the precision of his calculations in the middle and end game."

Eugene Rousseau, Paul's opponent in this game, was a strong player

from France, who had settled in New Orleans. He is reputed to have played on level terms a series of games with the great Kiezeritzky, losing by but a small balance. The calibre, therefore, of the youthful Paul's opponent in the present game marks the child already as one of the greatest of then living chess players.

WHITE
Morphy
1. P-K 4
2. N-K B 3
3. B-B 4
4. P-Q 3 (b)
5. O-O
6. N-N 5
7. P-E Q P
8. N-Q B 3
9. Q-B 3
10. Q-N-K 4 (c)
11. Q-B 7 ch
12. Q-K 6 ch
13. Q x P ch
14. Q x Q ch
15. N-B 7 ch
16. N x R
17. P x P
18. P-Q N 4
19. R-K
20. B-N 2 ch
21. R-K 5 ch
22. B-B ch
23. K x P and wins

BLACK
Rousseau
1. P-K 4
2. N-Q B 3
3. P-B 4 (a)
4. N-B 3
5. P-Q 3
6. P-Q 4
7. N x P
8. Q-N 2
9. P-B 2
10. P x N
11. K-Q 2
12. K-B 2
13. Q-Q 3
14. K x Q
15. K-K 3
16. P x P
17. K-B 3
18. B-K 3
19. B-N
20. K-N 4
21. K-R 3
22. P-N 4
23. K x P and wins

(a) An interesting defence, which, like some others adopted at the time (1849), has subsequently been thrown into the discard.

(b) In later life, Morphy sometimes replied here with P-Q 4. The text move is, however, preferable.

(c) A strong chess move, worthy of mature judgment. Black cannot do better than accept the sacrifice. At this early age, we find Morphy already devising combinations 12 moves and more in depth.

BETTER OBSERVANCE OF ARMISTICE DAY

Grand Army United Veterans Believe Public Holiday Should Mark End of Greatest War

Pointing out that no public holiday has been declared in commemoration of the Great War, the Grand Army of United Veterans are putting up a strenuous effort to have November 11, Armistice Day, proclaimed as a joint Thanksgiving and Armistice Day holiday. It is argued by members of the Victoria branch that there is no more appropriate day in the year for thanksgiving than on the anniversary of the day hostilities ceased and that the day which marked the conclusion of the greatest war in history is well worthy of observance in Canada by a publicly proclaimed holiday.

The matter will come up for discussion at the executive meeting of the Grand Army United Veterans, which has been postponed from Monday to Tuesday, and it is planned to secure the co-operation of public bodies in Victoria in bringing pressure to bear upon the Premier, the Hon. Mackenzie King, to declare Armistice Day a holiday, if necessary instead of the present Thanksgiving Day and combine the two observances on November 11. The Board of Trade, the Chamber of Commerce, the patriotic and other clubs of the city will be asked to use their influence, and it is also suggested that Premier Oliver be asked to write to the Premier of Canada emphasizing the opinion of the people of Victoria on this matter, should the co-operation sought be secured.

France has installed central radio systems to report weather conditions to her farmers.

The City and Dr. Shortt

By A. J. Morley—One Time Mayor of Victoria

Some years of practical experience and a continuous study of civic affairs will not admit of agreement with the diagnosis and prescription of Dr. Shortt, based upon a few days' study.

The report contains nothing original, does not fully, nor accurately, state the case, its remedial measures are seriously open to question, and most important considerations are omitted.

Excessive Local Improvement?
Dr. Shortt says, "The basic feature of the financial difficulties of the present time" was the capital expenditure of 1910 and 1911 of \$7,711,055, of which \$4,731,208 was for local improvements. He is not specific, so one can only surmise that the other \$3,000,000 is for Sooke Lake. Though this cost the city a million more than it should have, it is the best investment the city ever made, and finances itself.

If this local improvement expenditure of \$4,731,208 for permanent street improvements, representing a ten years' programme, was—as Dr. Shortt repeatedly asserts—excessive, more than circumstances warranted, or than the citizens could safely meet, how, then, do we account for the citizens, within the same ten years, assuming and meeting an automobile expenditure of approximately \$12,000,000, while failing to meet the relatively small expenditure, principally to provide paving for this traffic?

We hear nothing of the accumulation of delinquency, or the compounding of debt in order to protect the delinquent, in connection with this vast auto expenditure.

How does it also happen that David Spencer & Co., Ltd., has passed through the same difficult times as the city, has made proportionately large capital expenditures, yet has steadily increased and improved its business, while the city falls down on the job?

The answer in both cases is the same. The auto situation is a strictly business proposition; Spencer's (the same) while the city's affairs are 10 per cent business and 90 per cent sentiment and amateur inefficiency. Before we are through, you will agree with me that this, and not Dr. Shortt's charges, is the sole reason for the present financial impasse.

Non-Tax on Improvements
In the same strain, Dr. Shortt attacks the abolition of tax on improvements in 1911 as a chief cause of our trouble.

The removal of the tax upon improvements was not responsible for the boom, which had already reached its zenith. It was not responsible for the large local improvement expenditure, nor had it any bearing upon the present impasse, other than of a beneficial character.

I doubt whether there was one Henry George man on the Councils of 1910 or 1911. The tax on improvements was abolished as an incentive to stabilize development, and in justice to those who, by improving their property, remove it, their capital and themselves from the land-speculation class, put money in circulation in industrial channels, built up industries and population, generally benefitting the city, at the same time assuming a sufficiently heavy tax for upkeep, insurance and renewal. The many million dollars of remunerative assets thus added to the city has had much to do with the marketing of securities.

Assessment Values
Dr. Shortt says assessments were comparatively low up to 1912, from which time they were too high on a depreciating market. Quite correct; but he is absolutely wrong when he goes to the other extreme, advising the basing of assessment values upon forced sale values. To follow the doctor's advice means to tax and advertise Victoria realty in 1922 as of less value for investment, with seven million dollars of street and other permanent improvements added, double in size and population, than

in 1900, in the middle of the resting time between booms, when, with practically no cement sidewalk, boulevard or street paving, average real-estate values sold for from \$500 to \$600. It is absurd to suggest that because the value of some property is temporarily destroyed by the onus of an impossible tax delinquency it shall establish a similar valuation upon all city property. Ask those who hold the city's securities whether they agree with Dr. Shortt in what "actual value" should represent, if for "actual value" the term "normal value" were substituted, all interests would be better safeguarded.

Speculation
Having blamed local improvement and non-tax on improvements for all our financial troubles, Dr. Shortt later asserts in Section 32, that these our troubles are due to a speculative boom in lots ten years ago. Had he used more constructive criticism he would have said that all the ups and downs and industrial unbalance of modern times is wholly due to "speculation" in lands, both city and agricultural, on the stock exchange, or wherever in the wide world opportunity serves for quick riches without labor or production. What is happening in Victoria in a small way, and in Great Britain in a larger way, is a logical forerunner and warning of the approaching removal of all land from speculation and its control for man's needs and general welfare.

Taxation
Dr. Shortt says we have erred in not taxing enough in fat years to offset lean ones, evidently not aware of the limitations of a Council financing beyond its term of office. He advocates the broadening of taxation, including an unearned increment tax on realty sales and a civic income tax. The increment tax was suggested by Mr. Thomas Sorby several years back, while our over-lords sailed under the avowed principle of "give the speculator a chance." An increment tax is but begging the question and affords no present help in time of trouble. What we want is an end to the vicious circle of short terms of crazy speculation, followed by long terms of stagnation, by the removal of land from speculation altogether.

The Doctor has fallen into the prevailing fashion of broadening taxation as easily as the modern woman has fallen out of her clothes. Ask the merchant who has to make out two broad-enough tax statements, and pay three broad-enough taxes, how much broader he wants them made. The broader the taxes the greater the expense of levy and collection; the greater the army of political parasites, the greater the waste. If the breadth of taxation of this and following years does not incite in the citizenship of Canada action toward a narrower form of taxation that will not cost some 45 per cent to collect and an equally heavy further loss in the expenditure, where will we land?

We are not wanting the Henry George single tax; circumstances have outdistanced it. But we want the single tax collection by the municipalities, levied on national lands and regular, paying over in lump sum to the Provincial and Dominion Governments a percentage proportionate to population. We want this as a collector limited to a reasonable tax on land based on usage values, a graduated income tax, and a luxury tax. This last could be well dispensed with if the income tax is fairly and justly carried out.

Constructive Policy
Dr. Shortt has much to say anent the broadening of taxation, but nothing as to the lessening of a tax by the city engaging in revenue producing enterprises in the nature of public utilities and others. Doubtless, the omission is due to the fallacy of attempting tax relief in this direction, under amateur management and hampering laws and conditions. At present the city has only one revenue-producing utility—the waterworks—which, with broader management, will in the near future materially relieve direct taxation. The three utilities of street passenger traffic, electric light and power and gas, have been temporarily lost to the city, and better so under the circumstances, but later, under business management, these may be recovered and used to good advantage.

The city should be in a position to put up to the Board of Underwriters the choice between the fire insurance companies relieving the city of the cost of the fire department, or the city taking over the fire insurance business in common with other cities in Canada, pooling exceptional losses. By this means cost of insurance may be reduced and the money kept at home for use.

Civic life insurance and savings bank are also practical and safe means of lessening direct taxation under business management.

The city's coal supply is another possibility, or, in fact, a dire necessity in the interest of home life and industrial development. Something wrong between Pennsylvania anthracite a thousand miles by rail from mine at \$4.45 a ton, and soft coal one hundred miles by water from mine at \$12 a ton.

Justifiable revenue is available in the oft-repeated suggestion of collecting from those who earn their living in the city and reside outside, say, one per cent of the earnings of employees, through the employer, and one per cent of the net earnings of those in business.

Much more of similar constructive data is omitted from Dr. Shortt's report. The most important business of a city is to aid its citizens and to offset direct taxation by every means in its power, rather than to broaden taxation.

Cause of Financial Impasse
While the first cause of the city's financial trouble was the inflation and shrinkage due to speculation, the present impasse is due to failure to promptly make necessary readjustments in local improvement charges, assessments and financial arrangements; to allowing delinquency to exist and accumulate beyond the legal provision for collection, putting off the day of settlement by compounding the city's debt.

In other words, failure to apply business management and turn a deaf ear to the baneful importunities and influences of those who, by plunging in speculation, or as too willing victims, were caught with liabilities they were never in a position to meet.

Any city that attempts to protect

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and carry citizens so burdened through a long period of stagnation will go down in the effort. A city has no more legal right to protect the delinquent taxpayer beyond the provisions of the law, by adding the extra cost to those who pay their taxes, than has a merchant to add the amount of the unpaid account of one person to the account of another who pays. So far much has been said and done re protection of delinquents, but before accounts are finally adjusted a nice legal tangle in this connection will have to be straightened out in the

Interest of those who have met their taxes.

Conclusion
In the words of the Confucian philosopher, "much have I left unsaid" that I would like to say more fully and emphatically in an effort to arouse more confidence, constructive thought and optimistic action toward already, prosperous development of our city and the business and home interests of our people, than is contained in the verbose report of Dr. Shortt at \$1,600.

INFANTRY CLASSES

Dates Set for Courses to Be Held at Equilmont During the Coming Winter Months

First Battalion, Canadian Scottish Regiment (14th Batt., C.E.F.) orders draw attention to the following extract from a communication received from the General Staff, Military District No. 11: "The following courses are to be held at the Royal School of Infantry, Equilmont, during the coming Winter. Lieutenants and N.C.O.s, first course, October 9 to November 18; second course, January 15 to February 24. Captains: first course, November 26 to December 3; second course, February 24 to March 18. Majors: first course, December 4 to

December 14; second course, March 12 to March 24."

The allotment of vacancies for these courses is very small; therefore, candidates intending to enter should give their names to the clerk at the battalion orderly room, headquarters, Bay Street, as soon as possible. Information as to pay and allowances will be given at the same time.

In addition to the above, a provisional school of instruction, without expense to the public, will be held at the Drill Hall, Bay Street, commencing at a date to be notified later and extending over a period of six weeks. This course will be held for the convenience of lieutenants and non-commissioned officers whose civil employment does not admit of their attendance at the Royal School of Infantry, Equilmont.

Names are to be given to the clerk at battalion headquarters, Bay Street.

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